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Volume 63
Number 6
June 1961

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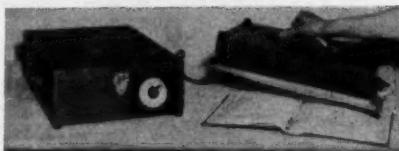
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A Librarian's Calendar

June 19th-23rd.—Museums Association Conference, Plymouth.

June 21st.—A.A.L., A.G.M., Granville College of Further Education, Shefield, 6 p.m.

June 30th-July 2nd.—County Libraries Section, Wales Region, Weekend School, Y Cilgwyn, Newcastle Emlyn.

July 1st-7th.—Scottish L.A. Summer School, Newbattle Abbey.

July 5th-7th.—L.A. Committees and Council.

July 12th.—Youth Libraries Section, Canterbury, 3.30 p.m. visit to Cathedral Library. 5 p.m. Tea (3s. 6d. a head). 6 p.m. visit to King's School. Names to M. S. Crouch, County Library, Springfield, Maidstone, Kent, by 8th July.

July 13th-16th.—Aslib Aeronautical Group, 10th Annual Conference, The College of Aeronautics, Cranfield.

September 18th-22nd.—L.A. Annual Conference, Hastings.

October 18th-20th.—L.A. Committees and Council.

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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(Abstracted in *Library Science Abstracts*)

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Editor:
J. D. REYNOLDS, F.L.A.

Vol. 63 No. 6

June 1961

Inebriated or Temperate . . . 3



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Roger Payne, the greatest of English binders, was rarely sober—in fact he led a life of drunken poverty, disease, and disillusionment. One would suppose that his dissolute conduct and squalid appearance were hardly conducive to the finest work. However, under these conditions he executed some of the very finest specimens of binding this country has ever seen. His work was so superior as to have no rivals and to command the admiration of the most fastidious. Perhaps the secret of this erratic genius, whose covers are the epitome of eighteenth-century elegance and taste, is captured in his own simple statement
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INFORMATION, DOCUMENTATION AND COMMUNICATION*

Dr. G. Patrick Meredith, M.Sc., M.Ed., F.B., Ps.S.

Professor of Psychology, University of Leeds

IF you have ever visited Harwell, or any similar establishment devoted to nuclear power, and stood wonderingly before that great cube of concrete enclosing the atomic pile, you could hardly fail to feel astonished that such a seemingly inert mass should be the source of such torrents of energy. There are no sliding, cranking, rotating mechanisms, only hundreds of stationary rods of uranium. The only movement is in the ancillary appurtenances and the human controllers.

A large library is likewise a massive, inert battery of material, paper not concrete, ink not uranium, but also a powerhouse of fantastic energy transformations. We have only to think of the books of the British Museum silently catalysing the brain of Karl Marx to appreciate that the power of the chain-reactions of a library can transform whole continents and deflect the course of history. And this is no parable.

But it is not enough to observe that the pen is mightier than the sword. What flows from the pen must be transmitted, stored and released at the right times and places to the brains which are in the right state to be energized by them. This process of verbal engineering we call Librarianship. If this power of the pen is to be released and directed in the quantity and variety demanded in this information-hungry century, it is essential that the crucial nuclear events by which words energize brains should be understood by those whose fingers press the buttons.

The material of the library is not quite so inert as that of the atomic pile. It has to move at least from shelves to tables, and often from counters to homes, studies or laboratories. Also, on the intake side, it has to move in a highly selective way, from the incoming parcels to the right positions on the shelves. The cataloguer's task seems to be essentially a verbal one of assigning words to categories but it has direct physical consequences in deciding the movement of books. Properly interpreted the

cataloguing section is a system of filters and switches. The work of the library is a traffic in time, space and material, controlled by verbal switchgear. But this work is not complete until particular documents reach particular brains. Thus, it is neither a purely verbal task nor a purely physical task. It is also necessarily a psychological task. It is my purpose here to attempt to analyse the relativity inherent in this psycho-physico-lexical engineering.

In this analysis I shall work not from any orthodoxy of scholarship, ancient or modern, but from first principles, that is to say from considerations which seem to me to be axiomatic. I think the foundations of this approach were laid a long time ago in one of the hobbies of my mis-spent youth, namely, amateur dramatics. My only wish was to act, but in a small town dramatic society one is a Jack-of-all-trades—acting, stage-managing, producing and selling tickets. Having a certain facility with things electrical, I was most often stage-manager. I found that to get a play successfully performed, one must be first and foremost a crass materialist. You have to plan in minute detail the physical arrangement and movement of material bodies. You have to be a kind of grocer. However spiritual the stage-manager's interpretations of the play may be (if indeed he has time to read it), this goes for nothing if the lights fuse or the leg comes off the sofa. In any case it is not his play. But it is he who determines the patterns of light and sound which reach the audience, and through which the play reaches their mind. He must embody the mind of the producer in the material style and order of the scene. Thus although a materialist in all his actions and plans, he must be a psychophysical materialist in the reasons for all his actions and plans. He is like a grocer who is also a dietician.

I find this functional concern for material detail an essential requirement in running a uni-

* Paper to the Library Association (University and Research Section, North Eastern Group) given on March 4th, 1961.

versity department. And I venture to suppose that it is likewise essential in running a library. The stage, the university, the library—all three are mechanisms for communication. There is an art in each, and the practitioner, like any other artist, must be master of his instruments as well as of his message. But these three—the stage-manager, the teacher, the librarian—are denied the satisfaction of the creative artist, that of delivering a message of his own making. We are messenger-boys only. But I must not mix too many metaphors.

If the librarian's clients knew exactly what books they wanted, his task would be a purely mechanical one—that of storing the books in the most convenient way so that any title can be tracked down with the minimum delay. But this is seldom the case and this is where the problem begins. The client's demands are not in terms of particular books but in terms of information. And the specificity of the information may vary from the most particular to the most general. The one satisfaction of the librarian is that of adapting the most economical physical effort of search and transport to the most adequate interpretation of his client's needs. This is the satisfaction of playing an instrument on a particular occasion. But there is also the satisfaction of designing the instrument so as to be capable of playing all the tunes required of it. These two arts are complementary—library design and library practice.

By "library design" I do not mean only the architecture of library buildings. The term includes the arrangement of shelves, the books on the shelves and the catalogues. Further, it is not a static concept but includes all the systematic activities involved in librarianship. It is the design of a working system, not only of its anatomy but of its physiology too. The micro-anatomy of the system takes us into the individual books and cards, the titles, the words, the very letters, all carrying their packets of information of endless variety of quality and specificity. The physiology takes us into the gross movement of books and the fine movement of words, the transformations involved in cataloguing and the verbal exchanges at the desk between the client and the assistant.

I describe the system in these biological terms not to suggest a far-fetched analogy with a living organism but to stress the need for keeping one's eye on the sheer materialism of the system. Unless we solve the problems of the system in its physical dimensions of space, time and mass, the information ceases to flow. In practice it never does cease to flow, of course, but is it flowing fast enough to meet the rising demand? In so far as it

flows at all this means that the physical problems are, in fact, being solved. But if the flow is too sluggish, we need to look at the terms of the solution. Do these terms include the use of human agents as beasts of burden, as transcribing mechanisms, as counting devices, as matching machines? In an epoch in which these and countless similar processes can be performed far more smoothly, swiftly and correctly by machines, what possible justification is there for this archaic slave-labour?

We are apt to think of the various technically distinct epochs of history in terms of changes in the prevailing technology of physical power, of muscle, water, steam, electricity and nuclear fission. This last, in particular, held out dazzling promises of abundant energy for all purposes which sixteen years ago almost seemed to compensate for the holocaust in which the new power first manifested its arrival. The time-factor in the development of its technical exploitation was grossly under-estimated, and a coal strike can still worry the householder. And, even apart from this, energy is a single undifferentiated quantity varying only in its rate of delivery. All the things we do with energy depend on another factor, namely, information. And whilst this, too, can be expressed as a quantity, the feature which gives it such a challenging character is its specificity.

It is the unlimited specificity of information which accounts for the endless making of books. And it is the intimate and insatiable requirement of information in every facet of human life which creates the clamorous demand for books. And whilst nuclear power made a big enough bang to steal the thunder of all the other inventions in the past two decades, a silent technical revolution of infinitely greater significance has crept up on us. It is the revolution in data-processing, resting on Information Theory and Computer Technology.

The importance of this revolution lies in its complementary relation to the other revolution, that of physical energy. The energy-revolution sets muscle free from heavy routines. The information-revolution is setting minds free from heavy routines. This is not the occasion to elaborate on the wider social implications of this turning-point in human evolution, beyond pointing out that the time-lag between the two revolutions has produced a serious imbalance of leisure between manual workers and brain workers. The more your work depends on your brain, the longer is your working day. When we start to apply intelligent analysis to the routines of our own brains, and to discover that much of our mental labour could be taken over by machines, this im-

balance of leisure may be redressed. The consequences are quite incalculable.

But one consequence is quite predictable and that is that psychologists will be forced to formulate a new concept of intelligence. For most of the items in conventional intelligence tests are mere fragments of programmes which could be easily handled by computers. Intelligence will come to be more and more identified with those capacities which transcend the powers of the computer, and in particular the capacity to use information for creative designs, and the capacity to open up new sources of information. There has been a perverse tendency to identify the brain with the computer, which is no more logical than to regard a potter as a kind of pot. However fast the computer works, the number of dimensions it can handle is inevitably finite. However slow the brain by comparison, it can always beat the computer by moving into a new dimension. The unlimited dimensionality of the brain guarantees its permanent supremacy over its own creations.

These observations are necessitated by the anxiety which misleading propaganda concerning the fantastic speeds of these modern data-processing mechanisms has aroused. Assuredly they presage a revolution but it is man-made revolution which, properly understood and handled, can give the brain an unprecedented freedom and enhance its unique powers of exploration and creation.

In seeking to understand and profit by this revolution, it is a mistake to focus our attention exclusively on the computer itself. We should attend rather to all the ancillary devices and activities by which the input tape is prepared and the output tape is translated into action. For all these are external, overt and comprehensible, more or less clerical transactions, differing from our familiar routines only in smoothness, precision, ingenuity and speed. The computer itself, whilst not really as mysterious as it appears to the non-technical mind, is certainly a highly evolved and complex electronic mechanism, best regarded by most of us as a "black box" capable of performing defined tasks at fantastic speeds. What we need to be quite clear about are the tasks themselves.

The psychologist is interested in the computer for three quite distinct reasons. First, as a model for certain specific brain-processes the computer challenges him to theorize more fruitfully and daringly about these processes. Second, as a powerful aid to research it enables him to undertake investigations which would be quite impracticable if dependent on human calculation.

And third—our immediate concern—the ancillary operations have opened up a quite new field of Work Study closely related to problems of reading, learning, thinking and remembering. These are all central processes in both education and librarianship, and Work Study is a major activity in industrial psychology. In more leisurely days it would have been offensive to compare scholarship with industry but when the whole progress of the scholar is hampered by a failure to come to terms with limitations of time, space, materials and skill, a frankly materialist attack on his problems becomes imperative. And this is our situation today.

Libraries are used for at least four distinct purposes—for research, for education, for general reading and as museums of literature. The most pressing problems arise in dealing with the first two of these purposes, if only because the clients are more articulate. The most rapid progress in the modernization of library methods, notably in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., has undoubtedly been in the field of research literature. This is no accident, of course. A long tradition of efficient use of conventional methods paved the way for a clear definition of the problems. The great expansion of scientific activity, and the alarmingly rapid rate of increase of scientific publications all over the world, together with the eagerness of many authorities and corporations to provide funds for research in documentation, these three factors synchronizing with the development of the computer, have made the present tendency to automation in librarianship inevitable. But although progress has been rapid in the invention of machine methods for indexing, sorting, storing, retrieving, translating, etc., the impact of this challenge on traditionally-trained staffs must be inevitably to produce alarm, confusion and perhaps resistance. This is not mitigated by an attitude of aggressive sophistication on the part of a younger generation reared on computer tape to whom the new techniques are child's play and who would rather sweep their elders aside than try to instruct them, especially if the latter are resistant to instruction. There is obviously an acute psychological and educational problem to be faced here and, unless it is faced and solved, the gap between our national achievement in research and that of the more advanced countries will rapidly become unbridgeable.

Progress in the solution of the problem of research documentation will be determined by the sheer march of events and here I wish to concentrate on a problem which may well go by default since it has scarcely yet been formulated. We are

developing in my department a concept of educational documentation. This means both "documentation for educational requirements" and "education through documentation". A library is itself an educational experience. Children accustomed to regular visits to the library from an early age can hardly fail to absorb a tacit acceptance of orderly arrays of literature as amenities of civilization and as bases for unlimited emotional and intellectual adventures. The quiet, efficient, helpful, undidactic library staff, whose very unobtrusiveness is such a contrast to the insistent discipline of school, presents a model of implicit instruction in civilized intellectual values. It is a model from which the schools have a great deal to learn. I can do no more than throw out this hint here—a full exposition of its implications would take me away from my main theme which is communication and information. On the whole, I suppose, the public library caters for the child's leisure interests rather than his school progress. How far the emphasis changes for those who reach the sixth form it would be interesting to find out. But few school libraries can be so well equipped that schools can afford to ignore the vastly greater resources of the public library system.

From personal observation it seems to me that the majority of students entering the university have been given little appetite for exploring and exploiting the riches of a great library. And this is something which cannot be done by automation. At the same time I must point out that all the essential operations involved in the giving and taking of library service for the individual reader are identical with the operations which, in a coded and accelerated form, appear in the programmes of a mechanized service. This identity needs to be preserved and stressed if these machines are to be kept under control. For as with any new power there is a serious danger of a priesthood arising to protect its mysteries, to hedge it round with magical incantations and to obscure its natural origins. The era of the computer was inaugurated in a smoke-screen of irrelevant pseudo-philosophical debate over the idiotic question "Can machines think?" Their natural historic lineage goes back to the abacus and it is in the relation between the output message of the bead-pattern and the input manual operations of the human operator that we see the germ of this wonderful power which is now in our hands. Whether we slide beads or deal cards or punch tape, we are manipulating symbolic objects. If these symbols form a coherent system, an algebra if you like, then we are putting this system to work for us.

The system is one of our own creation but our brains are too limited, or bored, or fatigued to explore all the consequences of their own creations so we use mechanical slaves.

Now in this relation between thought and its consequences lies something which is quite fundamental to education, both in the arts and in the sciences. And at this rather crucial stage not only in the evolution of our library services but in our cultural, scientific and technological history as an independent nation, we need to pause and consider, if possible without pressure or prejudice, the choices which are open to us. These choices can be described in various terms and could be the subject of prolonged and profound debate. If I here simplify them, it is merely to provide a clear start to the debate. They can be described in terms of the relation between the librarian and his client.

The traditional service implies an essential continuity of understanding between librarian and client on the basis of a jointly accepted language of bibliographical scholarship. The modern service in its technically most advanced form involves a discontinuity of understanding. The reader is assumed to have a specialized interest which he can formulate in words. The mechanized library translates this interest into a series of questions to its memory-store, draws up a list of references and mechanically retrieves the corresponding documents from its shelves. How it does this is a mystery which does not concern the client. Just how the traditional librarian is to be transmogrified into a button-pusher, and what becomes of his accumulated professional skill and scholarship in the transition, these are painful questions which possibly come under Beatrice Webb's famous principle that you can't make an omelet without breaking eggs, so *vive la révolution!*

The two great powers which now dominate the international scene cannot afford to have scruples about scholarly tradition. They have to get their missiles in motion and their sputniks into space and these achievements require immense quantities of processed information. Documentation and defence are intimately linked and this sets the pace in modernizing librarianship. The choice before us as a nation, it seems to me, is whether to struggle to be a little brother painfully trying to imitate the antics of these two Big Brothers, with resources of a decisively lower order of magnitude, or to use our brains, which are in no way inferior to theirs, to assert our own pattern of progress. Can we not to our own selves be true? In the time remaining to me I should like

to explore what this might mean in terms of progress in educational documentation. For this is the third type of relation between librarian and client.

The librarian is not the custodian of a fixed body of literature serving scholars whose needs can be finitely determined within that corpus. Given the swelling tide of literature and the rapidly ramifying demands of research, the librarian and the client are joint partners in an expanding enterprise which is continually springing novelties on both. They have much to learn from each other. Their mutual relationship must be thought of in terms of a two-way educational process. This third view, so far from undermining the traditional continuity of understanding, calls for an ever-increasing intimacy of intellectual and practical contact. Through this contact the work of the student, scholar or scientist will become more fruitfully related to the documentary sources of knowledge whilst at the same time the techniques of librarianship become more precisely adapted to the growing variety of demand on these resources. It is here that the power and flexibility of the new mechanical methods can be best appreciated. They should come not as a metallic barrier of mystery between librarian and client but as instruments which both must use and which both must conspire to improve.

As a psychologist I am particularly interested in skill and in learning. The attraction of documentation as not only a service but also a field of research in itself lies in the problem of developing the documentary skills of the learner. The theory of learning has for too long been dominated by the literally pedestrian performances of rats running in mazes. In a paper to the Association for the Study of Medical Education in 1959, called "The university maze and the student rat", I pointed out the limited applicability of rat-learning to university studies and introduced the term "educational documentation". This has now become my major preoccupation as a departmental activity. It involves the students in an active process of classification and cataloguing of documents used in their own curriculum, and in the production of documents of their own from a distillation of wider literature. It is taking them into the taxonomy of psychology and a start has been made on a Thesaurus which will constitute the point of entry of documents into the system. We are only at the beginning of this enterprise—a documentary activity directed from the client towards the library, in contrast with the one-way traffic of conventional documentation. It embodies a certain novelty of conception in learning-

theory, in education and in documentation alike, and I should like to conclude with some account of the principles underlying this approach.

The stress in this approach is on the needs and activities of the learner. In documentation for research the client's needs are assumed to be specific and definable and directly related to his particular research. Any learning that goes on through his use of the literature is incidental to its main function, viz. that of acquainting him with the work of other research-workers in the same field. In fact, of course, he is learning all the time, and as a rule this is not only specific learning but a reaching out in widening circles of generalizations. His understanding is maturing. In this he is continuing a process which began in his earlier education. But he pays little attention to it because he is working against time, intent on completing his research. He grudges time spent in scanning irrelevant material and welcomes the mechanization which takes him more directly and speedily to his references. Such single-mindedness may be a virtue in a research-worker but it is a sterilizing precocity in an undergraduate. It follows that the very virtues of modern documentation which enable it to facilitate research may be vices when applied to educational requirements.

But this does not mean that these requirements are adequately met by traditional methods. There is an equal need for modernization but we are barely at the beginning of the process of determining the lines along which this modernizing should advance. One principle is, however, obvious, and that is that the learner must understand the documentation process itself. To achieve this, he must participate in it. To make this possible we have been developing a concept of "documentary distillation", an extension of the process of writing abstracts. The abstracts have to be related to a theme and can be of varying levels of distillation. In this process the student acquires a sense of the hierarchical character of conceptual structures. Words acquire depth as well as extension and definition. It is here that the principle of the Thesaurus comes into its own.

A useful account of the Thesaurus principle was given by B. C. Vickery in the *Journal of Documentation*, December, 1960: "Thesaurus—a new word in documentation." I was surprised to learn that it was as recently as May, 1957, that the concept was first introduced into documentation by Helen Brownson, for it was on everyone's lips at the 1958 Conference on Scientific Information at Washington. I was using the concept myself under the heading "Model Universe" in 1950, in articles in *The 20th Century* and the *British*

Journal of Psychology, but claim no priority, for it was first put forward three centuries ago by Bishop Wilkins in his "Essay towards a real character and philosophical language" in 1667—at the request of the newly-founded Royal Society. His list of all the things and notions known to men strikes us today as quaint but the principle of distillation of essential terms is of prime importance. The Bishop's object was to design a systematic language adequate to the needs of science, a "code" as we should call it today. And coding has become a mathematical necessity in modern documentation. Our problem is that there are too many codes and the dream of a single master code is as far away as ever.

It is this last fact which helps to define the educational problem in documentation. Since anyone committed to a life of handling documents, whether as a research-worker, a teacher or a librarian, will perchance encounter many different codes, the sooner he gains experience both in mastering and devising different codes the better. It is no use getting angry at their multiplicity and mutual inconsistency—we might as well get angry with the Chinese for obstinately persisting in speaking Chinese. If we wish to move about the world, we have to learn languages. If we wish to move freely in the realm of documents, we must learn to use codes.

A limited documentary system with its own Thesaurus and code can be a powerful aid to learning. In using this aid we gain many direct experiences of the meaning of terms used in information theory, such as "quantity of information", "redundancy", "noise", "coding", "channel", "entropy", and in my view it is only through the

daily process of handling information that these terms can acquire practical significance. Their importance lies in the power of information theory to introduce substantial economies in information transactions. But in introducing an economy, whether of energy, of material or of time, we are usually trading one commodity for another. In an educational context we must not allow any economy to be purchased at the cost of insight. Thus the mathematical theory of information, which represents a marriage between thermodynamics and telephone engineering, in which it is simply the quantity and not the meaning of information that counts in the calculations, cannot be applied uncritically to educational documentation. The mathematics of reading, learning and examining must all come into our calculations. In all this our eventual success will depend on ingenious and flexible coding.

In giving this brief indication of the principles underlying our own system of departmental documentation (very prematurely, for it is still embryonic), I have had in mind not merely a suggestion that as a very amateur documentalist I am, however tenuously, one of you, and therefore not speaking out of quite unbridled temerity. More importantly, I want to express the hope that as librarianship moves forward to a new and more powerful technology, it will do so not by the adoption of rigid unchangeable systems, however powerful, but by a sequence of flexible adaptations in which everyone concerned can see what is happening and can participate in the transition. For only in this way can we preserve the mutually creative relation between documentation and communication.

British Railways Timetables

With the termination of Bradshaw, librarians will be interested to know that all British Railways regional timetables can be ordered on a permanent basis from the Public Relations and Publicity Officer of the region in which their library is situated.

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The timetables are priced at 1s. per copy, and are published approximately twice a year in June and September. Amendments to timetables are forwarded automatically to standing orders as, and when, published.

PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S. (1810-88)*

John S. Andrews

Assistant Librarian, The Brotherton Library, University of Leeds

I. The Gosse Family

A HUNDRED and fifty years ago last year Philip Henry Gosse was born. His father, Thomas, of whom Raymond Lister recently published a biographical sketch, had been a gifted itinerant miniature painter in the early nineteenth century. His son, Edmund William (later Sir Edmund), was to become a distinguished man of letters in the first quarter of the present century. Sir Edmund knew and was known by almost every prominent figure in English literature and politics. As one of the many benefactors of the late Lord Brotherton, the University was fortunate to receive as part of the Brotherton Collection a large number of letters written to Sir Edmund, covering mainly the period 1867-1928. In 1950 the Library published *A catalogue of Gosse correspondence*. In this paper I am concerned chiefly with Sir Edmund's father, Philip Henry, but would point out that inherited talent persisted in the family. Sir Edmund's son, Dr. Philip Henry George (so named after his grandfather), was well known until his death last year for his writings on pirates and similar topics. Readers may like to consult *The Times's* obituary of 5th October, 1959, and Raymond Lister's *Bibliographical check-list* of his works. In memory of his wife, herself an author, Dr. Gosse initiated and endowed the Anna Gordon Keown collection, which is to consist primarily of manuscripts and printed editions of contemporary and near contemporary poetry. I should like to express my indebtedness to Mr. B. S. Page, the University Librarian, for his kindness in reading an early draft of this article.

It is a pity that for one person who knows about the nineteenth century Philip Gosse from his own writings or from the straightforward *Life* of him published by his son, Sir Edmund, in 1890, a hundred know only the picture portrayed

in Sir Edmund's other biography, *Father and son*, published seventeen years later, which is within its own *genre* a masterpiece. I would recommend readers to consult the unjustly neglected earlier of these two works; less well written than the later one, it gives much fuller details.

In *Father and son* Sir Edmund unfolded the clash between Philip's austere evangelicalism and his own incipient agnosticism as a young child, a clash that led to an irreparable cleavage as soon as the son grew old enough to leave home. This "study of two temperaments", enlivened by ironic comment, revealed a shrewd insight into human nature. The reactions of many people to the book were akin to those of the late Professor C. H. Turner of Oxford, himself no evangelical: "I remember well," wrote the Rev. H. N. Bate, "to what depths of indignation he [Turner] was moved by . . . *Father and son*: the one thing he could not understand was what seemed to him *impietas* in the most sacred of all relationships". Nevertheless, as Sacheverell Sitwell pointed out, Sir Edmund, while sketching in his father's eccentricities, never laughed at his father and was no doubt very fond of him. Indeed, the father emerged from the sketch a greater figure than the son.

All the same, the general impression conveyed was one of a restricted, uneventful life of almost unrelied gloom. Treated as an intellectual equal by his father, with whom he carried on precocious conversations, Edmund was never allowed to behave as a young child. Many nineteenth-century evangelical parents brought up their children on an excellent book by Favell Bevan, *Line upon line*, the title and conception being inspired by Isaiah xxviii, 10; Edmund was nourished on such treatises as B. W. Newton's *Thoughts on the Apocalypse*. Edmund was an only child and reared largely by his father, a lonely middle-aged widower.

* Reprinted, with minor amendments, from the *University of Leeds review* (June, 1960) by kind permission of its editorial committee. An article on another special collection in the Brotherton Library appeared in the *RECORD* for January, 1959 ("The Romany collection at Leeds").

II. Life and Works of P. H. Gosse

From reading only *Father and son* one might easily obtain a distorted picture. The following outline of the elder Gosse's life and works, which may help to bring him into clearer focus, is based upon material in the Brotherton Collection and in the Brotherton Library. There are few collectors' items (these must be sought on the shelves devoted to the other Gosses); but most of his major works are included, and so is some of his correspondence. There are gaps in our holdings, and it would be appreciated if any reader is able to fill them.

As a boy he attended Blandford Grammar School. The Collection has one of the writing-books used by him. Entitled "Themes, or pieces of juvenile composition . . . from Jany. 1823, to Xmas. 1823", it contains in a neat copperplate hand week-day exercises on such subjects as "The cow", "The lion", the four seasons, various virtues and vices, and Sunday exercises on the history of David and the authenticity of the Bible.

At the age of eighteen Philip Gosse went to Newfoundland, where he spent eight years as a clerk in a whaler's office, studying natural history in his leisure time. This period was followed by three years as a farmer in Canada. It was there that he wrote his *Entomologia Terrae Novae*, which was never published. According to F. A. Bruton's paper in the *Entomological news* for 1930, this small book was illustrated with nearly 250 beautifully hand-painted figures of insects, larvae and pupae. More recently, in 1955, C. H. Lindroth referred appreciatively to it in a paper issued by the Lund Entomological Society on "The Carabid beetles of Newfoundland".

In 1838 he sold the farm and went first to Philadelphia and then to Dallas, Alabama, where he worked as a schoolmaster. In 1839 he set sail for England.

On the voyage home he wrote *The Canadian naturalist*. Unfortunately, neither the Library nor the Collection has this, his first published work, the forerunner of many widely read books by him all dealing with natural history in a semi-popular vein. As a scientific treatise on the fauna and flora of the Eastern Townships district of Quebec, it is still unsurpassed, according to an article on the subject by W. O. Raymond in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* for 1951. The book consisted of a series of conversations between an imaginary father and son. Philip Gosse was best in the vivid, forceful descriptive passages; he was less happy in inventing dialogue. This was how the

boy, Charles, accepted his father's invitation to study Nature with him:

Few things would give me greater pleasure. I have often felt the want of a companion in my walks, who, by his superior judgment, information, and experience, might remove my doubts, gratify my curiosity, and direct my attention to those subjects which are instructive as well as amusing; for I anticipate both instruction and amusement from our inquiries, and enter into your proposal with delight.

Later in Philip Gosse's life this inability to grasp the workings of a child's mind was responsible for the tragic relationship depicted by his own child in *Father and son*. Yet in Philip's works of popularization, including *The Canadian naturalist*, so long as he did not attempt an artificial literary genre like the dialogue, he succeeded admirably in making natural history intelligible and palatable even to children.

We are fortunate at Leeds to possess George Macdonald's copy of Philip's second full-length publication and the first of several issued by the S.P.C.K., namely, his two-volume *Introduction to zoology*, which came out in 1844 just before he sailed for Jamaica to collect birds and insects for the British Museum.

His third book, *The ocean*, was first published in 1845. It proved to be extraordinarily popular and was reissued many times over a period of forty years in this country and America.

In Jamaica he became a close friend of Richard Hill, a planter and magistrate and an ardent naturalist. He helped Gosse with his *Birds of Jamaica*, which appeared in 1847 after his return to England. As late as 1910 P. L. Sclater, in his *Revised list of the birds of Jamaica*, found Gosse's monograph to be still indispensable. Hill helped Gosse also in what some readers found to be the most charming of all his books, namely, *A naturalist's sojourn in Jamaica* (1851).

In 1848 he married for the first time. His wife, Emily (née Bowes) was a devout woman, a writer of devotional verse and religious and educational tracts. By the time of his marriage, Gosse was already an established author.

In 1849 there appeared the first edition of his *Popular British ornithology*. It included twenty hand-coloured lithographs to illustrate "a familiar and technical description" of British birds. None knew better than the author how much his drawings lost by contemporary processes of reproduction. In this book he experimented by drawing directly on to the lithographic stone, although he later abandoned this practice. This year, 1849, was an important one for him. In it was born his only son, Edmund, who came to mean so much to him after his first wife's death.

The event was thus recorded in his diary: "E. delivered of a son. Received green swallow from Jamaica." This entry, as the son later explained, merely exemplified the father's punctilio: the swallow arrived later in the day than the child and was therefore recorded second. It was in 1849, too, that Philip Gosse was elected a member of the Microscopical Society.

The following year he was elected an Associate of another learned body, the Linnean Society. In 1851 he was obliged as a result of nervous dyspepsia to leave London for St. Marychurch in Devon.

There as a convalescent he was not idle. In 1854 he produced his finely-illustrated book, *The aquarium: an unveiling of the wonders of the deep sea*. Sacheverell Sitwell recently confirmed Sir Edmund's claim that the art of colour printing had scarcely advanced beyond some of the plates in *The aquarium*. As far as their contemporary scientific value was concerned, England at that time knew so little about marine life that, when Philip Gosse described certain species, reviewers denied that such creatures could exist. In fact, it was he who invented and popularized the aquarium. It all began in December, 1852, when a large tank was set up in the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park in accordance with his instructions and stocked by him with two hundred specimens of marine animals and plants. Charles Kingsley often accompanied him on his collecting expeditions. From then onwards he was in demand as a lecturer up and down the country. His *Aquarium* was an instant success and brought him a profit of £900. This encouraged him to bring out in 1855 his *Handbook to the marine aquarium*. This was intended as a practical supplement to the larger work and gave "instructions for constructing, stocking, and maintaining a tank, and for collecting plants and animals". A ledger dating from a later period in his life and containing his manuscript notes on the setting up of aquaria is in the Collection.

He wrote not only full-length books, but also many articles for learned periodicals. A list of these articles was appended to Peter Stageman's *Bibliography* (1955) of his first editions. One of his typical "popular" articles (and one which somehow slipped through Stageman's net) was one on "A marine aquarium", contributed to the *Midland naturalist* in 1879.

His *Manual of marine zoology*, which came out in two volumes between 1855 and 1856, helped to consolidate his reputation as the most influential writer of his day in kindling the interest of the average man in nature study.

With all a Victorian's passion for redeeming the passing moment, in 1856 he turned a holiday to

account in his *Tenby*, an attractively written natural history of the seaside town of that name.

It was in June of that year that he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Any satisfaction that he might have derived from this honour was overshadowed by the fact that this same year his wife, Emily, fell ill from tuberculosis, from which she was not to recover. Readers interested in her life story should consult the *Dictionary of national biography* and the two slight books in the Collection by Anna Shipton and Philip Gosse himself.

He was bowed down with sorrow, but not broken. He continued lecturing and writing. His F.R.S. brought him closely into touch with Hooker, Lyell and Darwin. The controversy that culminated in the appearance of *The origin of species* was beginning. Among a number of books written during the decade 1850 to 1860 in which attempts were made to reconcile Genesis with geology, Gosse's *Omphalos* (1857) was perhaps the most outstanding. He was a good popularizer of the facts about the world, but a poor apologist for the Biblical account of its creation. It is easy and unkind to be wise now that the dust of the conflict has somewhat settled; but few Christians today feel obliged to defend at all costs, for example, Ussher's chronology or a creation in six literal days of twenty-four hours each. The simplicity and sufficiency of the early chapters of Genesis inhibit many of us from reading into them what is not necessarily there and also from treating them as parts of a scientific monograph. On the other hand, few scientists would today go as far towards materialism as did some of Gosse's contemporaries. His endeavour in *Omphalos* "to untie the geological knot" satisfied no one, Christian or non-Christian. Even Kingsley who, in his *Glaucus*, had praised Gosse's zoological work, could not accept *Omphalos*. No more successful were his other apologetic works, such as one that appeared also in 1857 entitled *Life in its lower, intermediate, and higher forms: or, Manifestations of the divine wisdom in the natural history of animals*.

From 1847 onwards he had been a member of the "Open" section of the Plymouth Brethren. With the failure of *Omphalos* he returned to St. Marychurch. There he became detached from the main stream of Brethrenism and devoted himself more and more to pastoral responsibility for a small village congregation. In his later years he maintained views on prophecy and other subjects that most Brethren found to be unacceptable. More detailed information about his religious convictions may be obtained more reliably from his son's straightforward *Life of him than from Father and son*.

In 1859 Philip Gosse published two more popular natural histories, *Letters from Alabama* and *Evenings at the microscope*. The *Letters* had already appeared in a magazine called *The home friend*. The *Evenings at the microscope* was re-issued frequently for nearly thirty years. In 1895 a revised edition came out.

Had he not withdrawn in disappointment to Devon we should perhaps not have had what Dr. Geoffrey Lapage singled out as his most enduring scientific treatise, his *Actinologia Britannica: a history of the British sea-anemones and corals*. It is still a work of reference. It appeared in twelve parts from 1858 to 1860. The author recorded the results of investigations during the previous eight years on the shores of Devon, Dorset, and South Wales. The success of his zoological drawings in his best works Sacheverell Sitwell attributed largely to three factors: his astonishing powers of memory (he knew virtually the whole Bible by heart); his observation of his father, Thomas, the miniature painter; and the impact of his few early years in the colourful West Indies.

The year of the completion of the *Actinologia Britannica* (just over a century ago) saw also his marriage to Eliza Brightwen, the "sympathetic Quakerish lady" of *Father and son*.

His interests were still many and varied. He continued to compile popular books like *The romance of natural history* and *A year at the shore*. *The romance*, which was first issued in two series between 1860 and 1861, was reissued in many editions throughout the last century. In it he propounded his famous theory of the sea-serpent as a surviving *plesiosaurus*. Messrs. Blackie's cheap limp-covered edition, first issued in 1912, has been kept in print. *A year at the shore* (1865), consisting of articles reprinted from the magazine *Good words*, was constantly being reissued. He did not neglect more scholarly publication. A typical contribution by him to a learned periodical was *The great Atlas moth of Asia (Attacus Atlas)*. It first appeared in the *Entomologist* for 1879 (in which year, incidentally, he became a member of the Entomological Society) and was reprinted separately the same year. He continued also to write a number of religious tracts and pamphlets.

His last years were devoted to the study of rotifers. Through the good offices of Sir Ray Lankester he was able to collaborate with C. T. Hudson in the production in 1886 of two substantial volumes entitled *The rotifera*.

During his later life, when he was not working on rotifers, he was growing orchids, of which he formed a considerable collection. Sacheverell

Sitwell considered it to be a loss to the world that Gosse never wrote and illustrated a monograph on these tropical flowers. Another pursuit of his old age was astronomy, "celestial flower-gathering". In 1887, in his late seventies, while using his telescope on a bitterly cold night, he was attacked by bronchitis. This attack, although soon thrown off, became the eventual cause of his death the following year.

III. Assessment of P. H. Gosse

No one can dispute his rank as a first-rate popularizer of the submarine world. By his writings, in which he displayed a lucid, easy, literary style, he virtually originated a new form of scientific literature. He was also a very acceptable public lecturer.

Nor can one dispute his rank as a sensitive and accurate illustrator of many of his own writings. A glance at the superb colour plates in the *Actinologia Britannica* will soon convince the sceptic—and also, by the way, assist any librarian studying the history of book illustration. A characteristic of nearly all Gosse's drawings was that they were drawn from life: for he was essentially a man of the open air.

His rank as an original zoologist is more in question. In the *Stageman Bibliography* (1955) Sacheverell Sitwell preferred to class him among poets and artists, adding "that he was not quite to be numbered among men of science". Sir Geoffrey Keynes, in his review for *The Library* the following year, apparently accepted Sitwell's judgment. In another essay in the *Bibliography* Dr. Geoffrey Lapage, the Cambridge parasitologist, declared that Gosse had well earned the respect of every naturalist; Dr. Lapage went on to dismiss T. H. Huxley's dictum about Gosse, the "honest hodman of science", as a criticism less of the person in question than of the speaker. A reviewer in *The Times literary supplement* in September, 1955, pointed out that both Sitwell and Lapage had ventured on *terra incognita*, as far as Gosse's primary field of research was concerned. Otherwise, the reviewer concluded, they "would have been able to tell us how generations of naturalists have followed in this great pioneer's footsteps and even today find inspiration in his writings". Whether the anonymous reviewer's own special field was that of the marine invertebrates is not known.

At all events a layman like myself will not dare to enter the lists. To Gosse himself the opinion of posterity would have mattered little. Like Johann Kepler, the founder of physical astrono-

my, he was content in his researches to try "to think God's thoughts after Him". That he did not always succeed was no disgrace. His faith coloured all his writing, religious and scientific. When there was no text of Scripture on the title-page of one of his books, there was often one in the preface. What he wrote concerning his *Actinologia Britannica* may well stand as a summary of his life's work: "My labour has been performed *con amore*; . . . it is with no small gratification that I see it completed. I send forth the result as one more tribute humbly offered to the glory of the Triune God, 'who is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working'."

**SUBJECT BOOKLISTS RECENTLY ISSUED BY
BRITISH LIBRARIES**

Best children's books of 1960. Coventry Public Library.

Building, carpentry and allied subjects. Luton Public Library. (Technical bulletin No. 58.)

Handlist of periodicals, newspapers and directories. Middlesbrough Public Library.

Directories and annuals. Bath Public Library.

A catalogue of Bibles. Bristol Public Library.

The legal profession. Burnley Public Library.

Architecture. Burnley Public Library.

World War II. Burnley Public Library.

Books for boys and girls, 1960. Kent County Library. Children's books in the home. Hertfordshire County Library.

ART IN ROMAN BRITAIN

The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies is celebrating its Jubilee by holding an Exhibition of Art in Roman Britain at the Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, E.C.2, from 27th June until 22nd July. Open daily, except Sundays, 10.30-5.30. Admission 2s. 6d. This will be the most comprehensive exhibition of art in Roman Britain ever to be assembled.

CORRECTIONS TO L.A. YEAR BOOK, 1961

Please amend entries as follows:

p. 144. 1951 DOWLING, Miss M. T. B., Asst. Lib., Colonial Office, S.W.1 A 1957 AR

p. 147. 1954 DUGGAN, Miss P. K., Sub-Lib., Hull P.L. A 1959 R

p. 315. 1948 REID, Miss J. M., Sen. Asst., Cent. Ref. Dept., Middlesex A 1951 AR

CARNEGIE MEDAL ARTICLE

We regret that the initials in the signature to this article (May issue, pages 163-4) were incorrect. The author was Miss Joan W. Butler.

658.8

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UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION IN INDUSTRY

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Deputy Chief Librarian, Huddersfield

ALTHOUGH it is generally accepted that new knowledge should be applied quickly to our manufacturing and marketing processes, experience reinforced by surveys shows that modern discovery is seldom so used. Innumerable conferences and committees have at different times offered solutions.

Knowledge is communicated through personal contact or through print or a combination of both. The flow of information personally known is promoted by the colleges and universities in providing the initial training and revision courses. It is further stimulated by their consultants' service and similar services of trade and research associations. Information is also passed between the staffs of firms in the same or related types of business.

The flow of information through scientific and technical literature appears much less effective. The European productivity agency report of 1958, discussing the solving of technical problems in the smaller firm, says: "The principal methods were by personal advice . . . personal contacts . . . and by special research in the establishment itself. Literature, irrespective of kind, was consulted much less frequently" (1). An investigation into the use of technical literature in the electrical and electronics industries shows that only 12 per cent of technologists began work on the solution of a technical problem by consulting the literature (2).

Many reasons have been advanced for this, each link in the chain having at some time been criticized. Dr. Bernal in 1948 suggested that the method of publication could be improved by publishing reprints of articles only so that specialists could obtain articles in their own subject exclusively which would otherwise have appeared in many different periodicals. Abstracting services have also been blamed and more recently the techniques of storage and retrieval of information have been subjected to close scrutiny.

From the surveys of the last few years, however, it appears that more than anywhere else the hindrance to the free flow and ultimate application of new knowledge is at the point of use.

However much others may believe that new ideas are essential, the directors of small and medium sized firms at least apparently do not. It is not that they cannot find the information, it is that they don't look for it. For example, one of the most important industries in the Huddersfield area is textiles and very recently it was said that "the British textile industry was poorly organized to cope with the latest wool research developments". Although this was later said to have been a misquoting, it is significant that the woollen and worsted industry spend 0·04 per cent of turnover on research compared with say general electrical engineering at 3·2 per cent and general mechanical engineering at 1·3 per cent (3). This may be due to lack of qualified staff within establishments and the provision of itinerant experts, or technical liaison officers, which is D.S.I.R.'s policy, is perhaps a solution. But it is costly both in money and scientific manpower, already in short supply.

The long-term solution surely rests with the training establishments which should not only teach the knowledge current at the time but "train students to keep themselves up to date and to find specialized knowledge on particular topics". But as Dr. Urquhart goes on to point out (4), the immediate retort is that "the syllabus is already overcrowded and that it should be pruned, not added to". Perhaps room would be found for this essential training in how to find out, if students were allowed to use recorded information even for current knowledge instead of having to commit it to memory.

The problem can be approached therefore from many angles and we were very conscious of this when the Huddersfield co-operative scheme was proposed. Although initiated by the public library, which took a leading part in the formation of the organization, it is a combination of equals. Still in its infancy, there are some thirty members—three educational establishments, six public libraries and the remainder industrial concerns. Each type is represented on the committee and there is no headquarters. The area over which

the scheme operates has been limited so that communication is by telephone and messenger—not post, and information or literature can be collected within hours—not days.

We are trying to make local industry "information conscious". The creation of the organization itself did much and every other activity which goes beyond the existing membership contributes. More direct ways have also been used. A printed brochure indicating the literature resources of the Huddersfield reference library was sent by post to some 250 local organizations. A letter from the principal of the College of Technology drew attention to the resources of the College. Monthly duplicated lists of books in scientific, technical and commercial subjects added to the Huddersfield College of Technology and Public Library are also circulated. A quarterly bulletin, *Query*, has been started which will, initially at least, be circulated also to firms who are not members. Three public meetings have been held at which papers were read on how information can help local industry. Much help has been received from the press, from Aslib and from D.S.I.R.

It was thought desirable to teach the elements of industrial information work and a very successful one-day conference was recently held at the Huddersfield College of Technology. A course of evening lectures was arranged but the enrolment was insufficient to allow the education authorities to proceed. Although disappointing, this was perhaps not surprising so early in the campaign and better results are expected next session.

The information resources of the area are being mobilized. A union list of periodicals taken by members showing locations has been published and where lack of space in local firms does not permit storage, arrangements have been made for files to be deposited with the Huddersfield Central Library. This library has also increased its holdings of abstracting periodicals. A union list of subject dictionaries is already available. A list of translators has been produced; not only those able to undertake full-length articles, but also those with sufficient language knowledge to tackle an occasional letter or abstract. Direct approach to members is a fundamental principle of the plan both for speed and to encourage personal contact.

The three elements of our co-operative scheme—professional librarianship, subject knowledge and practical experience—are being welded by mutual respect into a unified service.

REFERENCES

- (1) O.E.E.C. European Productivity agency. Technical information and the smaller firm. Paris, O.E.E.C. 1958. p. 44.
- (2) Calder, Nigel. What they read and why. H.M.S.O. 1959. p. 7.
- (3) D.S.I.R. Estimation of resources devoted to . . . research and development in British Manufacturing Industry, 1955. H.M.S.O. 1958. p. 21.
- (4) Urquhart, D. J. Technical college library as a service to industry. Assoc. of Technical Institutions (1956). p. 3.

Culture and Ancestry

I can read most kinds of books: I do not tire easily and I am not quickly bored. I can go further and assert, with easy confidence, that—if their previously uncut and unopened condition were anything to go by (and I remember Dr. Johnson's devastating piece of self-defence)—I have been the first reader of no small number of older standard works held by several large English libraries. But I have not found it easy to read the works of Mr. Raymond Williams.

Culture and society 1780-1950 has sat on the shelves behind my desk since it was first published in 1958 and I regret very much that I have still not found it possible to take full advantage of the opportunity of self-improvement which it undoubtedly offers me. I have found the terms of the

offer too hard and too involved. Yet I am eager to admit that Mr. Williams's study of our cultural development from, so to speak, what is mostly the producer's side, may well prove, as his publisher suggests on the wrapper, "to be one of the seminal books of our time". I am all the more eager to admit it because I thought his microcosmic novel, *Border country*, so outstanding among the fiction published in 1960. Its masterly portrayal of the essential—yet so often tenuous—links between the cultures of one working-class father and one university-educated son embodied much experience which can well prove to be of universal and classic significance. So I came to *The long revolution*.*

The long revolution continues the enquiry of *Culture and society* but Part Two of the later book interested me most as a librarian because it

* Williams (Raymond). *The long revolution*. 1961. pp. xiv + 370 (Chatto and Windus), 30s.

views the same British cultural development but this time rather more from the consumer's than from the producer's side. I bear in mind here, however, Mr. Williams's own warning (p. 297) that "while a large part of our economic activity is obviously devoted to supplying known needs, a considerable and increasing part of it goes to ensuring that we consume what industry finds it convenient to produce". Chapter 2 of Part Two, for example, on "The growth of the reading public" and Chapter 3 on "The growth of the popular press" must surely become essential reading wherever books and other library materials are brought together. Mr. Williams's overall judgments on the development of a reading public are essentially sound. Books *did* sometimes enjoy very substantial circulations prior to the introduction of printing into Europe. We are only too apt to assume a steady decline in reading standards over the centuries as a mass public has been built up. As he so rightly remarks too—"There has hardly been a generation since (1518) in which 'bokes be not set by; there times is past, I gesse' have not been repeated by some of those directly concerned." The part played by the Education Act of 1870 in the elimination of illiteracy *has* been much exaggerated. The Sunday newspapers of the middle and later nineteenth century *were* more significant in the building up of a mass reading public than the *Daily Mail* and its successors and competitors. I savour in particular the essential truth of his Tudor period comment—"Meanwhile in the area of secular literature, there was a continuous campaign against plays and romances, which were not serious reading (a distinction that survives to this day in interpreting public library statistics) as contrasted with books on manners and behaviour, household management, travel, natural history, and public affairs (usually not contemporary" (p. 159)). Was not our own William Ewart, when a schoolboy at Eton in 1811, warned by his father to "avoid romances and novels as calculated to mislead youth and give false pictures of real life"? But let us be fair, at least to the Tudor analogy. Gervase Markham hardly retains a place on the shelves of the modern public library: Shakespeare's place is hardly in doubt. Another long revolution?

Quotable extracts abound—"I know few greater social pleasures, in contemporary Britain, than that of watching man management" (p. 306). "When people are asked if they belong to the working class many of them agree; when they are asked if they belong to the lower class many less agree" (p. 317), etc. Which librarians, too, have not, from time to time, experienced the subtle

pleasure of watching non-librarians trying to place them socially and watched "the confusion as the contradictory signals are sorted out" (pp. 321-5)? But then I at least, like Mr. Williams, am prepared to admit that I belong to the awkward squad (p. 321).

The plain fact of the matter is that, by 1961, the long revolution has brought us to a state when rapid economic, political and social developments have set up a large number of eddies—eddies of conflicting values. Some of the little whirlpools are puzzling; some are frankly confusing; many are amusing and all are immensely interesting or should be to librarians.

During the course of his researches I think that Mr. Williams might have made greater use of public library experience during the past century. Edward Edwards's pioneer annual reports at Manchester are specially interesting. I think, too, that he has missed at least one interesting opportunity in his reference to Mechanics' Institutes (pp. 143-4). He says: "The beginnings of technical instruction in the Mechanics' Institutes might have developed into a successful redefinition (of educational thinking?) but again it was the training of a specific class . . ." Yet what is clear above most other things is that M.I.'s were soon taken over by the middle class and learned to accept their very different values. Birkbeck's London Institute which had received such support from *Mechanics' Magazine* when founded in 1823 was providing regular classes in grammar, writing and French and even occasional Latin classes ten years later.

So be it. I am going to have another go at *Culture and society*.
W. A. MUNFORD

Wanted

Library Science Abstracts, 1950-54 (v. 1-5) and 1958-59 (v. 9-10). Offers to: The Librarian in charge, Dounreay Experimental Reactor Establ., U.K.A.E.A. Reactor Group, Thurso, Caithness.

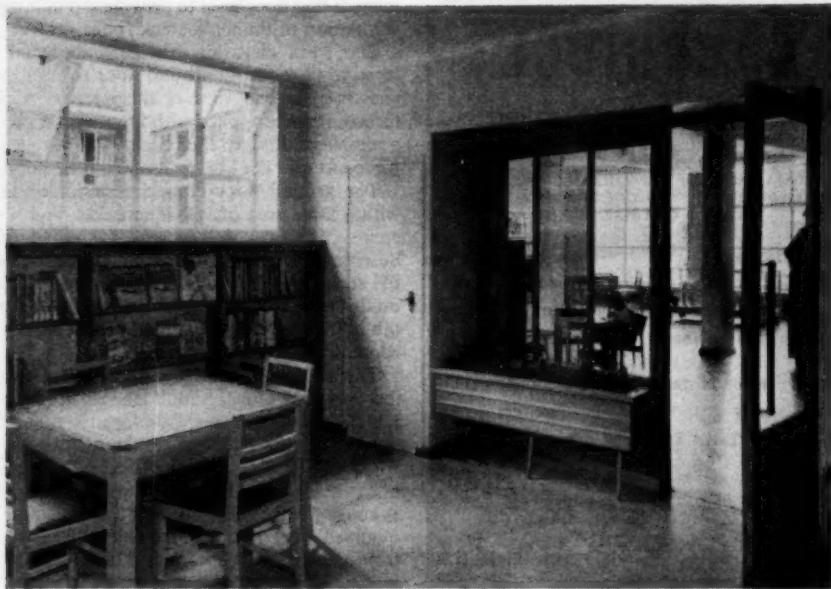
The Librarian, The Public Library, Jersey, requires two copies of the 15th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

B.N.B. Annual Vol. 1956. Replies to Librarian, Guildford County Technical College, Stoke Park, Guildford, Surrey.

CRAMER'S FOR MUSIC

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Arthur Simpson Library, Islington: Children's Quiet Room, looking towards Children's Library

THE ARTHUR SIMPSON LIBRARY ISLINGTON

C. A. Elliott, F.L.A.

Chief Librarian, Islington

THE Arthur Simpson Library, the latest branch to be built for the Islington Public Libraries, was officially opened on 2nd July, 1960, by Mrs. Joan Fienburgh, widow of Wilfred Fienburgh, the Member of Parliament for North Islington from 1951 until his death in February, 1958. The building has been named in commemoration of the work of the late Councillor Arthur A. Simpson, Chairman of the Public Libraries Committee from 1950 until 1959.

The System

Islington is the second largest borough in London. It has 126 miles of streets; its boundaries

enclose 3,092 acres: 223,400 people live within its borders. It is a progressive borough yet, until 1946, its only public libraries were those planned in 1904 when the Public Libraries Acts were adopted.

The post-war years saw tremendous developments in the creation of municipal housing estates. Inevitably a problem arising from this rapid development was the absence of a public library within reasonable distance of many of the estates. To ascertain the extent of this problem, the Public Libraries and Museum Committee called for a report on library facilities in the borough and subsequently approved a scheme for

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the development of the public library service in Islington so as to raise it to a standard necessary and desirable in a Metropolitan Borough.

The first library to be provided under the scheme was the Archway Library which, in 1946, made use of converted shop premises on a busy junction of the Great North Road leading out of the borough. In the next few years credit restrictions effectively hampered the building programme but in 1952 the Lewis Carroll Library for children was opened, followed by the Mildmay Library in 1954. The Arthur Simpson Library brings the number of libraries in the borough up to eight and a further three are projected.

Planning

The site forms part of a housing estate recently erected for the Council. The major problem in planning was to provide the necessary services on a restricted site where natural day lighting could only be obtained on two sides. In order to provide the required accommodation, the library is planned as a two-storey building. The natural lighting problem has been overcome by reducing the width of the rear portion of the adult depart-

ment at first floor level to provide top lighting and ventilation to the main stack room.

The front elevation has been designed with large windows from ground floor to roof, giving passers-by a clear view of the interior. A paved forecourt well supplied with flower beds, provides a pleasing setting to the library. The whole of the forecourt and the library itself is to be floodlit.

The ground floor comprises a junior library with a floor area of 960 square feet, and a quiet room, 258 square feet in area, for private study. Storage space for 12,000 volumes is provided in the stack room at the rear. The accommodation on this level is completed by a store for chairs and tables (for the use of visiting school classes), staff room, kitchen and toilets.

The whole of the first floor area of 1,770 square feet is reserved for the adult lending library which houses 17,000 volumes. Comfortable easy chairs, low tables, and the large windows embracing the whole of one wall, create an effect of spaciousness and provide an informal and friendly atmosphere. A staff of eight will consist of five assistants, two qualified librarians for the adult library and a trained children's librarian. The library will be linked with all other branches in the system by a direct telephone line and further contact will be maintained by the libraries' van which calls on each branch twice daily.

Construction

The library is constructed of load-bearing brick walls with concrete floors and roof. A layer of fibreglass quilting has been incorporated in the first-floor construction in order to reduce noise transmitted from one floor to another.

Externally the brickwork is faced with London Stocks with stone dressings. There is an architrave of polished green slate to the windows of the front elevation.

The woodwork is light oak, matching the shelving, catalogues, counter and other fittings. Floor covering throughout is of linoleum.

Flower boxes to hold indoor plants have been installed at suitable points.

Heating is by low-pressure gas-heated water, with radiators concealed and recessed in decorative casings and grilles under the book racks. The boiler operates on a time switch and is thermostatically controlled.

Architects were Messrs. E. C. P. Monson and the general contractor was Allen Fairhead and Sons, Ltd.

The total cost of building, land and furniture was £30,300.



Alvering Library, Wandsworth: Adult Lending Library

WANDSWORTH'S NEW BRANCH LIBRARY

E. V. Corbett, F.L.A.

Borough Librarian of Wandsworth

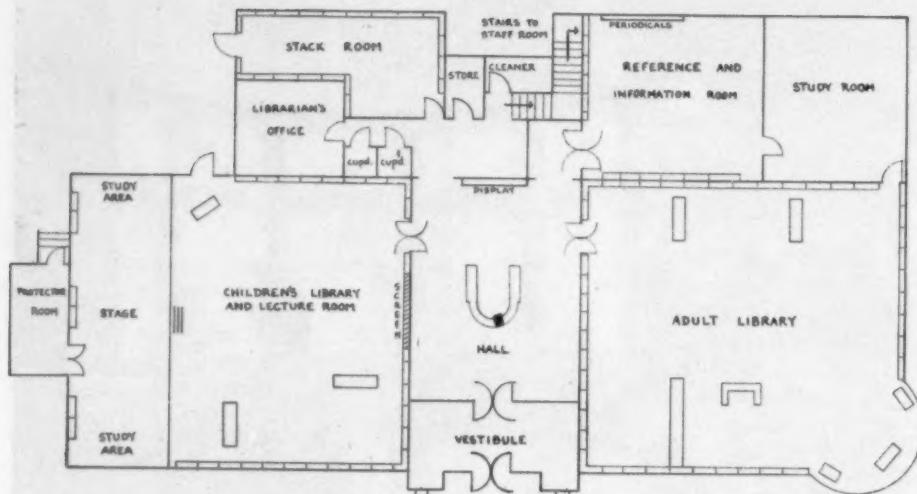
ON the 27th April last Sir Geoffrey Crowther, who is a local resident of Wandsworth, opened the Alvering Library in Allfarthing Lane.

This new branch library covers an area of approximately 7,000 sq. ft. and stands on the site of the original Allfarthing Lane Branch, opened in 1898 by Sir John Lubbock, later the first Baron Avebury. In April 1941, however, this library was destroyed by enemy action. Much of its book-stock was subsequently recovered and utilized for a temporary library opened in a nearby three-storey house. Although plans for a new library were ready not long after the end of the war, it was not until a year ago that the actual work on the building commenced. The years in between, how-

ever, were by no means wasted. They facilitated two reviews of the original plan and the ultimate adoption of an entirely new scheme providing a much more modern layout and far more spacious accommodation. In addition, the ultimate erection of the building was expedited and its cost reduced by presenting the library site to the Housing Committee. This benefited the latter Committee, inasmuch as it permitted a better development of adjoining ground for building purposes and enabled the library and a large block of flats to be designed as one unit.

The Alvering Library has been cleverly designed as an independent single-storey building to stand out from the multi-storey block of flats.

ALVERING LIBRARY



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Alvering Library, Wandsworth: Ground Floor Plan

Designed by Mr. Harold Baily, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.P.H.E., of Whitehall, to the requirements of the Borough Librarian, it was constructed by Speirs Ltd. Shelves and fixtures are by Libraco Ltd. and proprietary items of movable furniture, such as Race and Ercol chairs and tables, have been used throughout. The total cost of the library was approximately £40,000, excluding books, but as mentioned earlier this largely ignores foundation costs.

The library is a good example of co-operation between the architect and librarian, every aspect of the building which could possibly concern the latter having first been discussed in detail with the architect. The shelving and fittings were all purpose-made to the architect's own drawings based upon the librarian's detailed requirements. Much thought has been given to the interior decorations, furnishing, curtaining and general décor.

The outstanding feature of this library is the spacious and attractive children's library. In fact, its area of 1,900 sq. ft. is slightly larger than the adult lending library (1,800 sq. ft.), which is nevertheless quite generous for the relatively small population served. It is interesting to note that issues since 1st March (the library having been

opened to the public prior to the official ceremony) show a children's issue slightly in excess of that of adults. The bookstock, which has been carefully chosen, exceeds 6,000 books, special attention having been given to the needs of younger children. The children's library is equipped with a large stage which in normal use is employed as a study area in which individual study tables and a selection of reference books are provided. At other times it will be used for extension activities. There is also a projection room and a 9 ft. by 7 ft. screen and, if so desired, the room can be used by local societies as a lecture room seating up to 150 people.

A large circular bay window with eight easy chairs and occasional tables is a central feature of the adult lending library. There is no counter in this room but a readers' advisor is always on duty at a specially-constructed enquiry desk. All walls are shelved and special display units are incorporated. Some low island cases are also employed to form alcoves. The bookstock has been specially chosen to the known needs of the locality. It numbers 15,000 volumes but deliberately excludes the more specialized material which will be borrowed from the central library and other branches. Issues are recorded by photo-

charging for which purpose a desk, specially designed by the Borough Librarian, has been provided in the attractive panelled entrance hall. This hall is 30 ft. by 21 ft. in area and has a large glass display case at the rear of the counter. A small reference and reading room is to be found at the back of the building leading from which is a room for serious students. This is equipped with twelve individual study tables. Other departments on the ground floor include the librarian's office and work room.

The staff room is situated on first floor level and has been planned to liberal dimensions. It has a separate and well-equipped kitchen for the staff of eight assistants who run this library. Built-in locker accommodation is provided for staff hats and coats with small cupboards for personal effects.

The building, which is constructed of traditional material, is concrete framed and cladded with a "Tuscan" facing brick and stone dressings. Heating throughout is by electric under-floor wiring, thermostatically controlled. So far at least it appears to be exceptionally satisfactory. The floor is of "Messanda" wood blocks, reputed to be particularly hard wearing. It has a very rich and warm appearance. Book-shelves and all furniture and fittings are in Japanese oak, wax polished. There is ample natural lighting both from windows and roof lights. For artificial lighting, tungsten bulbs have been preferred to fluorescent strip and handsome modern, drop-pendant fittings have been installed.

CUMULATED FICTION INDEX

The review of *Cumulated Fiction Index 1945-60* (May issue, page 186) omitted details of publisher and price. These are:

Publisher: Association of Assistant Librarians. 49 Halstead Gardens, London, N.21.

Price: 80s. (60s. to members of the Library Association).

For Sale

Nature, 1941-1960, in Easibinders. Prices on application to: Librarian, Guildford County Technical College, Stoke Park, Guildford, Surrey.

For Disposal

The following bound journals are offered to any library willing to pay the cost of carriage:

The British Medical Journal, 1946-1959.

The Practitioner, 1952-1959.

The Lancet, 1948-1959.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1936-1959.

Apply to The Librarian, Napsbury Hospital Medical Library, St. Albans, Herts.

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Annual Election of Council

Members are reminded that, under Bye-law B4, only those whose subscriptions are not in arrear on 1st July may vote at the Annual Election of the Council, which takes place in November next.

The Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of members of the Library Association is to be held at the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings, on **Wednesday, 20th September, 1961** (not 21st September as previously announced), at 2.30 p.m.

Members are requested to note that the last date by which the Secretary can receive notices of motion for this meeting is *20th July, 1961*.

Notes to Students

It is anticipated that the results of the Summer Examinations will be posted to candidates on the dates set out below:

First Professional Examination	5th August
Registration Examination	19th August
Final Examination	2nd September

The Pass Lists will be displayed in the entrance hall at Chaucer House at the time of posting results. These Pass Lists will also be published in the September issue of the RECORD.

Advance notice is given that next year's Examinations will be held on the following dates:

First Professional Examination	13th June and 21st Nov.
Final, Part 1	19th June and 4th Dec.
Registration A(i)	20th June and 5th Dec.
Registration A(ii) and (iii)	21st June and 6th Dec.
Final, Part 2	22nd June and 7th Dec.
Registration B(iv) and (v)	25th June and 10th Dec.
Final, Part 3	26th June and 11th Dec.
Registration C and D and Specialist Certificate	27th June and 12th Dec.
Final, Part 4	28th June and 13th Dec.

1961 Subscriptions

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1961 are reminded of the terms of Bye-law C2, which reads as follows:

"C2. Annual subscriptions shall be due and payable in advance on the first day of January in each year. If by the 30th June in any year the subscription due

by a member for that year has not been paid, he shall forthwith be suspended from membership of the Association. If the subscription be paid after 30th June, but before 1st October, the rights and privileges of membership shall be restored, except that the member concerned may not vote in the Annual Election of the Council or of a Branch or Section Committee held during the remainder of that year, and the member will not be entitled to receive back numbers of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD. If the subscription remains unpaid by 1st October, the defaulter may be removed from the Association by vote of the Council."

When remitting subscriptions, members are requested to complete the remittance form recently sent to them in order to avoid unnecessary correspondence regarding the amount of subscription payable and membership of Sections.

L.A. Publications

A new *Special Subject List* (No. 35) is of topical interest. It is *The European Common Market and the European Free Trade Association*, and has been compiled by J. E. Wild of the Commercial Library, Manchester. Copies are obtainable from The Secretary, price 2s. 6d.

Two new *Pamphlets* will be available shortly. These will be:

No. 21 *University extra-mural libraries*, by E. P. Pritchard, *Extra-Mural Librarian, University of Birmingham*.

No. 22 *A Soviet view of British libraries: report of a visit by V. I. Shunkov, G. C. Fisov and N. I. Tulyina in October/November, 1959*. Translated by Anthony Thompson.

Copies of each may be ordered from the Secretary, price 5s. (3s. 6d. to members), post 2d.

The second, revised edition of *The Libraries of London*, edited by Raymond Irwin and Ronald Staveley, should also be available shortly. Price to be announced.

A second reprint of *Subject catalogues: headings and structure* (E. J. Coates) is now available, price 22s. (16s. 6d. to members), post 6d.

The proposed Conference on Local Schemes for Co-operative Provision of Commercial and Technical Information has been postponed from June 20th till the autumn. Full details will appear in due course.

Special Library Notes

ALL special librarians are painfully aware of the problems caused by the ever-increasing mass of scientific literature, and this has been the subject of a number of recent articles. In an article entitled "Make the literature your servant" (*Chem. Engng. News*, 1961, 39 (5), Jan. 30th, Pt. 2, pp. 2-5), Dr. Robert J. Garner surveys chemical literature including patents, reviews and trade literature. The tremendous increase in the number of papers abstracted in *Chemical abstracts* since 1909 is shown in tabular form—11,400 in 1909, 51,000 in 1951, and nearly 100,000 in 1959.

The 10th April issue of the same journal, pp. 94-97, prints the Priestley Medal Address given by Dr. Louis P. Hammett to the 139th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society at St. Louis on 27th March, 1961, and dealing with the same subject. Dr. Hammett points out that the possibility of missing information grows as more literature is published, more conferences are arranged, and so on. Scientists as transmitters of information complain of the difficulty of getting research published and of the time-lag in doing so, while scientists as users of information complain of the increasing cost and size of journals and the amount of material included which is irrelevant to their field of study. Is the provision of more specialized journals the answer and how far can this be allowed to go?

The *Daily Telegraph* has also given some attention to this problem in its issue of 24th April, 1961, as part of its "Science and the citizen" series. Under the heading "Weeding out the bookshelves", the views of Howard A. Meyerhoff, a former editor of *Science*, on "useless publication" are recorded. "Buried under facts" heralds five points made by Mr. Murphree, president of the Esso Research and Engineering Co., which he feels would assist research workers. The first of these points is of particular interest to us—"Technical information should be readily available . . . A good library, and whatsoever facilities are necessary, should enable everyone to use well the literature that exists." In fact, librarians might well rub their hands with glee at this abundance of literature. Here is our chance to shine by bringing to the attention of scientists that literature, and only that literature, which is of vital concern to them.

Before leaving the subject of scientists' reading, it is worth referring to *Chem. Engng. News* again, this time the issue of 27th February, 1961, pp. 68-69, in which a study of reading habits made by the

Operations Research Group at Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, is reviewed. The scientists used in the sample carried an alarm device and a record sheet with them for 14 days. When the alarm sounded, the scientist noted on his record sheet whether or not he was reading a technical periodical. If he was, he added such information as the name and date of the journal, whose copy it was, why he was reading it, whether he had picked it up to browse or to get some specific information, and whether it was in a foreign language. The chemists' alarms went off 15,408 times and caught them reading 339 times; there were 17,894 alarms for physicists and they were reading 396 times. 34.9 per cent of the chemists and 51.8 per cent of the physicists were using their own copies, while 51.4 per cent of the chemists and 38.8 per cent of the physicists used their employees' copies, though I am not quite sure what these figures prove. A more interesting point is that the existence of libraries on company premises boosted reading by 6 per cent for chemists and physicists.

Patents

These are a recurring theme in my notes, but they are of interest to most industrial librarians. I have recently returned from a very well organized patents course, held at Liverpool College of Commerce on 3rd and 4th of May, which was a "follow-up" to a similar course held during February, 1960. The accent this year was on legal aspects, although we managed to squeeze in a session on classification and indexing and a visit to the patents collection at Liverpool Public Libraries; I had heard about Liverpool (who hasn't?), but seeing this magnificent show-piece for myself was quite an experience and I feel that all public librarians should be compelled to pay it a visit. An informal dinner was held at the Liverpool Athenaeum on 3rd May and this provided a very pleasant social evening. By the time the 29 delegates—who were drawn from all fields and included not only librarians but also workers in patent departments and scientists—said "good-bye" to each other, we were quite a friendly crowd and many of us felt we had made useful "contacts". Mr. Snape is thinking of organizing a residential course next year and would like anybody with suggestions for the programme to write to him at the College of Commerce, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool 2. If anybody interested in patents is wondering whether a journey to Liverpool for one of these courses would be worth while, let me assure him that I have found the courses very useful indeed.

Those of my readers who are interested will probably know of the Derwent Information Service's *Japanese patents report*. This should have begun publication by the time you read these notes and will give detailed abstracts in English of all new Japanese patents on chemical, textile, pharmaceutical, petroleum, metallurgical and allied subjects. The annual subscription is £40 and further details, together with a leaflet by M. Hyams outlining Japanese patent law and procedure, are obtainable from the Derwent Information Service, Rochdale House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

For 15 cents you can obtain from the United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., a pamphlet entitled *General information concerning patents*, which gives many useful facts about patent procedure across the Atlantic and about the workings of the United States Patent Office.

Atomic Energy

The Central Office of Information has produced *Guide to information on atomic energy in Britain*, a selected list of British books, periodicals, reports, films, photographs and display materials describing the latest nuclear developments in the United Kingdom. It is available from HMSO, price 5s.

Micro Methods Ltd., East Ardsley, Wakefield, have issued on microcards unclassified reports from the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment and the Industrial Group of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority published between 1946 and 1956. Many titles are also available on microfiche.

Vol. 1 no. 1 of *Nuclear fusion: journal of plasma physics and thermonuclear fusion* (September, 1960) was briefly reviewed in *Nature*, 4th March, 1961, pp. 712-713. The journal is published by the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, at £3 10s. per annum or 21s. per issue.

I had intended to mention *Transatom bulletin* here, but the editors of *Liaison* have "stolen my thunder". Suffice it now to refer to *Liaison*, April, 1961, p. 29.

Directories

Under the heading "Domesday Book of British Industry", *Engineering*, 14th April, 1961, p. 518, gives details of a proposed new directory which will give details of 25,000 firms in the United Kingdom. Entitled *UK Kompass Register*,

it will cover all manufacturers with more than 50 employees, as well as many smaller firms which may be subsidiaries of larger organizations or noteworthy specialists. There will be a product index of firms, a classified list, and a third section arranged by county, town and names giving full details of the various firms. The price will be £15 15s. but a 20 per cent discount will be allowed on subscriptions placed before publication date (spring, 1962). Further information may be obtained from Kompass Register Ltd., Therese House, 29-30 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1.

The 1961 edition of *Annual international congress calendar*, published by the Union of International Associations, is now available from Mr. E. S. Tew, 91 Lyndhurst Gardens, Finchley, London, N.3. This lists, in chronological order, all international congresses, conferences, meetings and symposia at present scheduled for 1961 onwards, giving details of date, place, address of organizing body, theme, estimated number of participants and plans for publishing reports or proceedings. Subject and geographical indexes are provided. A valuable source of information, though 18s. seems a bit steep for an 87-page pamphlet.

Museums directory of the United States and Canada, publication of which has been announced by the American Association of Museums, lists over 3,000 institutions, giving such details as name, address and telephone number, name of director or other executive officer, major collections and special holdings, special activities such as educational courses and classes, open hours and admission charges, and type of publication. The directory is obtainable from the American Association of Museums, Book Department, Smithsonian Institute, Washington 25, D.C., at \$7.50.

Standardization activities in the United States: a descriptive directory, by Sherman S. Booth, is U.S. National Bureau of Standards miscellaneous publication no. 230 and is obtainable from the Government Printing Office, price \$1.75. The work of about 350 American organizations involved in standardization activities, non-governmental and governmental, is described in this directory, arrangement being alphabetically by name of organization with a subject index. As well as such obvious names as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials and American Standards Association, one can find associations dealing with standardization in a wealth of subjects—Hack Saw Manufacturers' Association of

America, Incinerator Institute of America, National Soybean Processors' Association, Pressure Sensitive Tape Council, Rice Millers' Association and Wine Institute, to name but a few.

Languages

The International Federation for Documentation has announced the establishment of a committee for the international study of linguistic problems, the objects of which include promotion of the use of the two major languages (presumably English and Russian) in publications; promotion of national and international translation pools and clearing houses; encouragement of monolingual and interlingual explanatory glossaries; and promotion of co-operation with other international bodies active in this field. A programme of work has been drawn up and a report on the following three items will be presented at the FID Conference in London during September, 1961: critical survey of the identity of meaning of terms not occurring in the present UDC editions; creation of a central register for scientific terms at the Secretariat of FID; obtaining information on new terms directly after appearance and dissemination of corresponding terms to the editor of UDC. The Secretariat of the committee is located at the Nederlands Instituut voor Documentatie en Registratuur, Riouwstraat 151, The Hague, Netherlands.

For an annual subscription of between 10 and 30 guineas (5 guineas for non-profit-making establishments), commercial and industrial organizations may now make use of the services offered by the Institute of Linguists, which include introductions to translators and interpreters, use of the Institute's reference library, and representation at its meetings and conferences. Further details of this corporate membership scheme may be obtained from the Secretary, Institute of Linguists, 3 Craven Hill, London, W.2.

Two new dictionaries which may be of interest to librarians in the appropriate fields are: *Textile dictionary in English, Polish, Russian, French and German*, edited by W. Faberkiewicz. Interscience, \$8; and *AGARD aeronautical multilingual dictionary*—in eight languages (Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish) and published for NATO's Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development under the editorial direction of G. H. Frenot and A. H. Holloway at \$20.

Booksellers

In my March notes I welcomed Blackwell's "Book information service" and this brought forth a letter from Mr. Hochland of Haigh and Hochland Ltd., 365 Oxford Road, Manchester 13, giving details of his firm's card service. Having received excellent service from this Manchester firm for some time, I gladly mention their cards here. Prepaid addressed cards are used and all the librarian needs to do is mark the card in the appropriate column (please send on approval or on firm order) and post it. All aspects of science and technology are covered and 60 specific interests are distinguished; these are punched on needle sorting cards for each customer. Like Blackwell's, Haigh and Hochland omit the name of the publisher from their cards. Mr. Hochland informs me that he and Blackwell's hit upon this idea quite independently and took almost exactly the same time (3 years) to implement the scheme. What's that about great minds?

Odds and Ends

The Cement and Concrete Association has issued an attractive leaflet giving details of its library and photographic services. Copies may be obtained from the Association at 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

Aslib proceedings, March, 1961, pp. 61-63, prints the revised (third) list of work undertaken in the development of UDC but not yet published in "P-notes". The same issue includes a very useful survey of abstracting journals in the electronics field, by C. K. Moore of the Royal Radar Establishment (pp. 65-75).

Finally, three new periodicals. *Journal of theoretical biology* (Academic Press, £6 1s. 6d. for institutional members, £4 6s. for personal members); *Kybernetik* (Springer-Verlag, DM12.80. Edited by an international board representing Germany, Britain, the United States, Austria, France and the Netherlands); and *Technology of the textile industry, USSR* (cover-to-cover translation of *Tekhnologiya Tekstil'noi Promyshlennosti*, commencing with the Jan./Feb. 1960 issue. Sponsored by DSIR and edited by specialists in organizations associated with the Aslib Textile Group, under the general editorship of Vernon D. Freedland. Available from the Textile Institute, 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester 3, at an annual subscription of £7 or 30s. per copy. Appears bi-monthly).

K. G. B. BAKEWELL

Notes on Out-of-Print Books

King's Row by Henry Bellamann, was previously reported available as a Panther paperback mid-1959, and it is useful to note that Cape have included this title in their spring and summer 1961 catalogue. It is listed as due in June at 25s. I also reported in 1958 an Elek paperback of Ibanez' *Blood and sand*. Another edition was published in March, 1961, by Benn at 16s.

In the October, 1959, *Notes*, reference was made to the fact that Campbell's *The English yeoman* was to be reprinted by Merlin Press. Due January, 1961, this has been O.P. again, and is once more available (April, 1961), at 42s.

In the last set of *Notes* published May, 1961, I referred to some negotiations undertaken by London and Home Counties Branch at the suggestion of the Youth Libraries Section. It is now possible to report that Faber & Faber have decided to reprint Antonia Forest's *Autumn term*, no date as yet. The price will be 15s. "and it should be more than this if republication had been considered on a strictly commercial basis"! I have thanked the publisher for this noble gesture.

A suggestion for reprinting B. H. Sumner's *Russia and the Balkans, 1870-1880*, published 1937, has been explored with The Clarendon Press. Sales over the last ten years of its life averaged considerably below 50 each year and I am sure we must accept that a conventional reprint will never appear. University Microfilms say that assuming the book is no larger than large crown 8vo, the 760 pages plus illustrative matter would make the estimated cost of the first copy £16, with subsequent copies £11. Applications direct to University Microfilms, please.

Further to the September, 1960, *Notes* and the reference to volumes in the Poldark saga by Winston Graham, the other two volumes will be published by The Bodley Head in July, 1961. These are *Jeremy Poldark* and *Warleggan*. After consulting the South Eastern Regional Library System, the Bodley Head were advised that there was a good case for reissuing E. M. Almedingen's three volumes of autobiography. The first of these, *Tomorrow will come*, will come in August, 1961, at 21s.

Also after checking with S.E.R.L.S., Eyre & Spottiswoode have decided to go ahead with a new edition of George R. Stewart's *Ordeal by hunger*, the story of the Donner party, published about 1936. The new edition may have a supplement quoting from diaries and letters published since the first edition, and probably an historical

introduction by some distinguished historian. Publication of the new edition might possibly be as early as September, 1961.

Originally suggested by Mr. Walker of Hendon Technical College, Macmillan are now going ahead with a new edition of F. H. Rolt's *Gauges and fine measurements*. The author is at present revising copy and the material for Volume I will probably be ready by August, 1961. Since the second edition cannot be published until 1962 at the earliest, University Microfilms have been granted a licence to produce xerocopies of the first edition.

Following the publication of *The club of queer trades*, Darwen Finlayson have now agreed to reprint another Chesterton, *The man who knew too much*, due probably October, 1961, at 12s. 6d. This edition will cut out *and other stories* which appeared originally, and will be confined to the eight stories of the adventures of Horne Fisher—"The man who knew too much." The cut is purely for economic reasons.

After negotiation with Cape, the publisher has decided to reprint the World War I classic of air warfare, *Winged victory* by V. M. Yeates. Publication will be approximately October, 1961, and the probable price is 25s. Cape also inform me that *Auto da fe* by Canetti will be reprinted, provisionally due January to March, 1962, at 21s.

NORMAN TOMLINSON

ROCHESTER (N.Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY INTERNEHIPS

The Rochester, New York, Public Library is seeking librarians for 1- or 2-year internships, starting in September or October, under U.S. State Department Exchange-Visitor Program. Applicants should have some training or experience in work with children or with young adults; A.L.A. or F.L.A. Salary, \$4,836 per year; one month's vacation. For details write to William H. Cox, Personnel Officer, Rochester Public Library, 115 South Avenue, Rochester 4, New York, U.S.A.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH DIETETIC ASSOCIATION 1936-1961

A story of the growth of a professional organization, of the experiences of members in their work as dietitians in hospitals and other fields and of the developments in the training of dietitians, over 25 years.

To be published in June 1961

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CORRESPONDENCE

NOISE IN LIBRARIES

MR. L. M. HARROD, F.L.A., *Technical Librarian, John Laing Research and Development Ltd.*, writes:

I would like to support Mr. H. V. Molesworth Roberts' letter in the April RECORD.

I have recently had occasion to visit the reference department of one public library, one non-municipal public library and two institutional libraries. In three of these the problem of noise was considerable; the fourth threw into prominence the noise problem in the other three because of its quietness.

Library A is an embassy library in a new building designed by an eminent architect and opened recently. It follows the contemporary college and university library practice of having books in parallel cases along one side of the room with a similar arrangement on the balcony above. The balcony overhangs the book cases beneath it by about 6 ft. and this has given an opportunity to place staff desks at a strategic position, i.e., between the readers' tables and the book-shelves. Unfortunately the balcony, which is of concrete, also acts as a sounding board and the voices of the staff sitting at their desks and talking to one another over a distance of about 12 ft. can be heard by readers over 20 ft. away. One consequently cannot help overhearing what the staff did the previous evening, what they propose doing in the future, how good or bad their lunches are, and personal details concerning their friends.

Library B is one of London's newest public libraries. Here again the staff enclosure has been placed underneath a low ceiling and this, despite the use of absorbent material, also acts as a sounding board.

Library C is an institutional library which is well known to Mr. Roberts, but the penetrating sound of the voices of the staff in this library is not due so much to the construction of the building as to the staff themselves and their, I am sure, lack of realization of the noise they are making. A standard sound absorbing telephone unit is provided, but it is placed too high for convenience and on the top of a catalogue, with the result that the staff cannot put their heads into it when they talk on the telephone. It merely acts as a cover for the intercom, and the Post Office telephone and is not serving its purpose. One day I was about 15 ft. away from these telephones and heard one of the

assistants speak to a borrower, not only in a loud voice but in very forthright terms, asking him to return overdue books. This assistant, and a man colleague, spoke to all users of the library as if they were not merely hard of hearing, but stone deaf, and their voices could be heard at the far end of the room about 70 ft. away.

Library D was built probably about 60 years ago; it is about 90 ft. long and lofty, and although two assistants were at work and several readers were using the library, it was quite quiet.

As a result of these experiences I have come to two conclusions. The first is that architects and librarians when planning buildings have not severally or together given enough attention to the need for quietness. In libraries A and B the staff were placed in positions where the sound of their voices was amplified, and the sound absorbing material in the rooms was ineffective in deadening this. It is essential for telephones to be placed easily accessible to staff whilst at work, but sound-proof booths should be provided and fitted in such a way that their use is compulsory in order to counteract the tendency which many people have to speak louder than necessary when using the telephone. The modern materials which are used in constructing and furnishing libraries also tend to create noise. In libraries A, B and C steel shelving is used, and thermoplastic or vinyl tiles, which are hard-wearing but not particularly sound absorbent, are used in A and B. Library D was built before sound-absorbing materials were extensively used, but the shelves are of wood and there are carpets on the floor. The use of soft floor coverings and curtains in addition to the increased use of sound-absorbing materials in the construction of libraries, and the use of wooden shelving, would help considerably to reduce noise.

My other conclusion is that the staff working in reference libraries are not trained to talk quietly as they used to be 25 and more years ago.

MR. J. S. ROSSER, *Head of Technical Information Section, A. V. Roe & Co. Ltd., Chertsey*, writes:

I am absolutely fascinated by Mr. H. V. Molesworth Roberts' letter entitled "Noise in libraries". Mr. Roberts has unveiled for me an aspect of library science which has received far too little attention.

This theme should be developed at once by the Education Committee of the Association, with a

view to its early inclusion in the Examination Syllabus. This should obviously be compulsory at F.P.E. and Registration levels, with the option of specialization at Finals level.

For the benefit and assistance of the Education Committee, I submit a specimen examination paper at F.P.E. level only, based upon some of the more important issues raised in Mr. Molesworth Roberts' letter.

NOISE

Time allowed—3 hours

(Candidates must answer all six questions and should give reasons for their answers if possible)

1. Enumerate 43 different sources of "borrower noise", and state their acceptable tolerance levels in decibel notation.
2. Describe three methods of interesting the Local Medical Officer of Health in the expectoratory proclivities of your borrowers.
3. Discuss voice production methods for library staff with under-privileged larynx.
4. Write an essay on hooded sources (57 varieties) for decreasing telephone disturbance in your reference library.
5. If the overall noise level in your library, whilst it is working, is represented by the equation $N = \frac{T + Dx - Dy}{2}$

where $N=4$, $T=0.25$, Dx and Dy are constants and M represents random noise at mid-day: by extrapolation methods, plot a curve in decibel units showing acceptable noise levels at hourly intervals throughout a wet Saturday in winter when the summer/winter ratio is 4 : 1.

6. State clearly what steps you would take in solving the following spurious noise problems. Assistant A (female) is showing defiance and quarrelling with Assistant B (male) in the following manner. Female Assistant (A) is dropping volumes of *Britannica* from a balcony, or gallery, onto Assistant (B) some 15 ft. below, where Assistant (B) is engaged in amorous dalliance with Assistant C (female). Note that only sign language and lip reading is permitted.

Three cheers (*sotto voce*) for Mr. Molesworth Roberts.

MISS K. J. EGGLESTON, A.L.A., *Tutor/Librarian, Accrington College of Further Education*, writes:

In spite of Noise Abatement Bills being introduced in Parliament, I fear that Mr. Molesworth Roberts is not going to be very successful in his campaign about noise in libraries.

Indeed, the modern prevailing conditions seem to be opposite. I have worked in two college libraries, both designed within the last five years, in which there has been no provision for separate rooms for the library staff to work in and hence promote the suppression of noise. Staff have merely used a part of the library which may or may not have been partitioned off and there was certainly no question of it being sound-proofed. There have admittedly been a few complaints

from a small minority about the noise from the telephone, typewriters, the unpacking of films and parcels, but the majority seem to prefer a background of noise rather than quietness. One has only to go into modern industrial factories and hear the tremendous amount of noise to realize that, in the future, concentrated work by management must be done against a noisy background: the sooner people become accustomed to working against noise, the better. Furthermore, a constant noisy background is not as disturbing as the silence which is shattered by sniffing footsteps in search of literature or by assistants walking in winkle pickers.

I suggest that there should be a silence room attached to libraries for those who wish to study from one page of a book only and wish to hear pins drop at the same time. This would then leave libraries free to indulge in their task of giving the right book to the reader at the right time, unhampered by a fear of talking to a would-be borrower.

EARLY CHILDREN'S BOOKS

MR. N. E. DAIN, *Spanish Hill, East Keswick, near Leeds*, writes:

You published letters of mine about my collecting of early children's books in July and November, 1959. Although the quantity and quality of the items offered was not significant, several persons offered a few items which filled gaps in a useful way, and I was and still am grateful for their kindness. There were two interesting consequences of my letters.

An American university library which has very large collections of rare books wrote to propose exchanges of duplicates which are obtained when buying collections. A number of fine items have in consequence crossed the Atlantic in both directions. I wonder if English university libraries ever trade their duplicates? Such a facility would enable me to cease re-selling items to booksellers.

An early Struwwelpeter turned up and had impressed in blind, on a fly-leaf, a German publisher's licence which seemed to indicate that there was in force in the 1840s and later a trading agreement between booksellers in Leipzig and England, because I found the same stamp (the next time in ink) in another book of the same publisher, and because the stamp incorporated the Leipzig city arms. There does not seem to be any reference in literature to such an agreement which was dated 13th May, 1846. If it had related only to the publisher concerned, who had his books printed in Germany in English for export, the

authorization would have been printed in the books.

I am now looking for other early editions of both the English and the German *Struwwelpeter* in order to produce a check-list with notes on changes in text, and designs and in the English agencies. I should like to see any copies in German not later than the 100th edition (1876) and in English not later than the 34th edition. I am prepared to make an offer for any English edition not later than the 27th and for any German one not later than the 100th. I should like to inspect any which within these limits turn up at any time.

I am also interested in compiling a list of children's books in Russian published not later than 1914. I should be pleased to hear of any and to receive offers for sale. If sufficient copies of Russian children's books can be traced from the seventeenth century to 1914, they might enable me to write notes on Russian children's reading before the end of the Tsarist period of history. Such books are still present in this country but almost entirely in private hands, and they rarely if ever reach booksellers. They are most likely to have come to Europe in the possession of refugee families early in this century, and before that through the habitual residence in European capitals of Russian nobles. I have already seen a few such items dating from the seventeenth and early eighteenth century in Great Britain.

Finally, I should be grateful for help in my collecting of children's books of the period before 1750, plus those of John Newbery (but not the other Newberys) after 1750. For every book of John Newbery in complete state, I am offered a score of those of the later members of the family.

STAFF MANUALS

MISS J. E. GALLAGHER, F.L.A., *Cataloguer, Grimsby P.L.*, writes:

It has been said that "administration is the directive function, and that organization is the machinery of administration and the channel through which the measures and policies are put into effect". What better channel is there than a well-compiled staff manual, to oil the works? Yet my impression from personal experience is that so many libraries are attempting to function without one.

So many chief librarians nowadays complain about the lack of staff of the right calibre. Ought we not therefore, to look into the organization of our own libraries to see what can be done to improve them, and to give the new junior assistant

1931	—	1946	+	8	=	339
1932	66	1947	+	55	=	394
1933	+ 8	74	1948	+ 47	=	441
1934	+ 24	98	1949	+ 29	=	470
1935	+ 53	151	1950	+ 19	=	489
1936	+ 59	210	1951	+ 2	=	491
1937	+ 32	242	1952	+ 2	=	493
1938	+ 24	266	1953	+ 1	=	494
1939	+ 9	275	1954	+ 3	=	497
1940	+ 10	285	1955	+ 3	=	500
1941	+ 14	299	1956	+ 32	=	532
1942	+ 12	311	1957	+ 23	=	555
1943	+ 12	323	1958	+ 26	=	581
1944	+ 5	328	1959	+ 21	=	602
1945	+ 3	331	1960	+ 32	=	634
			1961 (to date)	+ 11	=	645

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the feeling that librarianship really is worth while? It is so often the first impression that matters, and this more than higher salaries could do much to retain the right type of recruit. Each chief librarian needs to bear in mind not only his obligation to his committee and to the community, but also his obligation to his staff to provide a satisfying outlet to man's fundamental need to work, his inner desire to be of service and to share in socially useful work, and to achieve personal satisfaction. It is these natural emotions which, correctly harnessed, can make an efficient organization, or, which, if suppressed or allowed to run riot, lead to a service which is not playing its full part in the community.

I believe that the revival (for such it would seem) of the staff manual, if it includes such items as regulations laid down by the committee, objectives of the library service, a diagram of the organization, showing departments, staff hierarchy, lines of authority, both vertical and collateral, together with a definition of individual responsibilities, as well as all the routine processes to be followed, could be one step, at least, towards better organization in libraries, which in its turn would lead to a raising of the status of librarianship—an ideal which is at the heart of every librarian.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MONACO

MR. GEOFFREY HANDLEY TAYLOR, *c/o Arts Theatre Club, Great Newport Street, London, W.C.2*, writes:

With the full approval of Prince Rainier, the writer is compiling a Bibliography of Monaco (for publication during 1962).

In an appendix to this volume, it is proposed to record the whereabouts of any publicly-housed MS. material (travel diaries, etc.) relating to this Principality, located beyond the boundary of Monaco. With this object in mind, the enquirer would be pleased to hear from librarians who may have such items under their care—so that the information may be published in the above book.

BRITISH LABOUR HISTORY

MR. M. F. C. BROOK, M.A., A.L.A., *Assistant Librarian, The University, Southampton*, writes:

Library Association Library

ADDITIONS, FEBRUARY—MARCH 1961

(Continued)

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY. Mechanization of thought processes: proceedings of a symposium 1958. London, H.M.S.O., 1959. 2 vols. 029.5
WILSON, B. K. Writing for children, London; New York, T. V. Boardman & Company, 1960. 126 p. (The New Writers' Guide). 029.6

060—GENERAL SOCIETIES

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. The annual international congress calendar 1961 ed.: a chronological history of international congresses, conferences, meetings, symposia scheduled to take place in 1961 and subsequent years . . . Belgium, 1961. 060

090—BOOK RARITIES

ALLSOP, K. A question of obscenity. Middlesex, Scorpion Press, 1960. xxi, [4], 15 p. Bound with Pitman, Robert, *a question of obscenity*. 098.1

300—SOCIAL SCIENCES

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS. Popular culture and personal responsibility: a conference . . . to examine the impact of the media of mass communications on present-day moral and cultural standards: held 1960. Verbatim report. London, [1961], iii, 348 p. 301.243

LONDON PRESS EXCHANGE, *Ltd., firm*. Teenage consumer spending in 1959 (part 2): middle-class and working-class boys and girls, by Mark Abrams. London, 1961, 10 p. 301.431

GREAT BRITAIN. ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN GREATER LONDON. . . Report presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, October, 1960, London, H.M.S.O. 1960. ix, 373 p. (Cmnd. 1164). Maps issued—separate folder. 352.0421

NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS. Educational charities; rev. ed., London, 1961. 24 p. 378.3

I have been asked to compile for the Society for the Study of Labour History a bibliography of books, pamphlets and articles on British Labour history produced in the years 1945-1954. It is intended to cover working-class conditions, Labour organizations and individual figures in the movement, and Socialist ideas. I am dealing with the standard bibliographies and periodical indexes myself, but I should be most grateful for the help of my colleagues in the library profession in drawing my attention to obscure items which may not appear in these publications, particularly locally-produced books and pamphlets, and articles, etc., intended for a specialized audience, e.g., Mr. C. Whone's article on David Weatherhead, the Keighley Chartist, in *Two worlds* (a spiritualist paper), 11th October, 1952 (cited by Professor Asa Briggs in *The Bradford antiquary*, n.s., pt. 39 (1958). The bibliography is to appear in the October, 1961, issue of the Society's *Bulletin*.

600—USEFUL ARTS

DUNN & BRADSTREET, *Ltd., firm*. Guide to key British enterprises: a selection of approximately 10,000 prominent firms and companies in the primary manufacturing and distributive trades of the United Kingdom. London, 1961. [8], 807 p. 606

UNDERWOOD, R. G. Production and manufacturing problems of American University presses . . . New York, Association of American University Presses, 1960. xvi, 254 p. 655.173

SHEPHERD, E. G. Advanced typography for students . . . London, Macdonald & Evans Ltd., 1960. xvi, 326 p. 655.2

[PRINTING, PACKAGING AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION]. Lithography in 1960: proceedings of the PATRA offset-litho conference, 1960 . . . Leatherhead, [1961], xi, 436 p. 655.315

Publisher's international yearbook: world directory of book publishers. 1960-1961 ed. London, Alexander P. Wales, c1960. 655.4058

UNWIN, Sir S. The truth about publishing [7th ed.]. London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1960. 348 p. 655.5

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION and VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY. Permanent/durable book paper: summary of a conference held in 1960. Richmond, 1960. 53 p. (Virginia State Library Publications, no. 16). 676.27

800—LITERATURE

ISAACS, J. An assessment of twentieth-century literature: six lectures delivered in the B.B.C. Third Programme, London, Secker & Warburg, 1951, 188 p. 820.9

900—HISTORY

DIRECTORATE OF OVERSEAS (GEOGRAPHIC AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS). Catalogue of maps . . . Surbiton (Surrey), 1960. [70], 1, Africa with Mediterranean, Arabia and Indian Ocean, Far East and Pacific Ocean: Caribbean and North Atlantic Ocean, South Atlantic Ocean and Antarctica. 912

TOIVOLA, U. Introduction to Finland 1960. Helsinki, Werner Soderstrom Oeskeyhtio, 1960. 313 p. 947.1

REVIEWS

LOCK (R. N.). *Library administration*. (New Librarianship Series.) 1961. (Crosby Lockwood, 15s.)

Library administration is a short but interesting account of current methods of public library administration. While it contains nothing that is basically new, it summarizes the weaknesses of the public library service as a whole and by historical references shows the root causes. As Mr. Lock points out, most such defects emanate from the premature birth of the British public library.

One cannot but feel that Chapter 2, "The National Library Service: retrospect and prospect", was written before the publication of the Roberts Committee Report, for the author cherishes the idea of a national library service supervised by a national body "to co-ordinate the development of libraries and to be in a position to administer grants of money towards buildings, equipment, and improvements". This, many of us might agree, would probably produce the most efficient type of library service, but in view of the findings of the Roberts Committee, and the government's acceptance of the suggestion that the service should remain local with a certain degree of supervision from the Ministry of Education, it seems pointless to pursue the idea further. On the other hand, it would have been useful had the author shown how the public library service might be best developed under the organization proposed by the Roberts Committee. Many of the suggestions contained in Chapter 5, "The reference library", could have been most profitably dealt with in such a context, as could those in Chapter 3 "Staff training and organization". Except for two passing references, all consideration of the Roberts Committee Report is confined to an appendix of five pages, of which less than a dozen lines are devoted to an appreciation of this committee's recommendations on future organization. In referring to the committee's conclusions on library co-operation, Mr. Lock is hasty in assuming that the Minister of Education is necessarily confining his study of such co-operation to "bolstering up imperfections of lending library provision". The recent appointment of a Working Party to discuss the future of library co-operation should set his worst fears at rest.

One would endorse Mr. Lock's view that there should be no monopoly of executive power in one person and that a well-defined and considered delegation of functions should be spread through-

out the staff, so that each member has his own sphere of responsibility. The theme should, however, have been more fully developed to show that delegation alone is not sufficient. Those who receive delegated responsibility, from the Deputy Librarian downwards, should also be left in no doubt as to the way in which the Chief Librarian would wish such responsibility to be employed. Again, before such delegation can work satisfactorily, the library must be manned at all levels by a staff capable of exercising such responsibility to the Chief's satisfaction.

This is not an examination textbook, rather is it a summary of modern methods of administration (most of which are already employed more than the author would lead one to believe). As is inevitable in a book of limited size, the treatment is cursory in the extreme. Either the subject matter should have been curtailed to a less broad field or a much larger book should have been written. However, it should afford interesting background reading for public librarians. It is well written and excellently produced.

E. V. CORBETT

PATRA OFFSET-LITHO CONFERENCE. *Lithography in 1960: proceedings of the PATRA Offset-Litho Conference, Harrogate, 31st January to 3rd February, 1960*. (1960). xii, 436 p., illus., plates, diagrs. (Leatherhead, Printing, Packaging & Allied Trades Research Association).

This volume is of interest for three reasons. First, as an example of a survey of a subject with papers on recent developments and their relevant discussion. Second, for the information given about these developments, and third for the method of production—filmset composition printed by offset-litho, from anodized aluminium plates on coated paper.

The foreword notes that this conference "has been described as the most important technical conference on current trends and developments in offset-lithography ever held in this country". Thirty-three papers were presented, and they and the subsequent discussions are published with the object of furthering technical knowledge, in nine divisions as follows: copy preparation and selection, camera and colour correction, plate making, paper and ink, phototypesetting, printing processes, machines, miscellaneous developments, electronic colour correction and printing.

One of the purposes of the conference was to provide PATRA with ideas which could suggest

factors for its future research programme and much of the book is only of interest to the specialist. Two sections of the proceedings, those on "Paper and ink" and "Phototypesetting" are of particular value to those concerned with book production. The second of these by H. O. Smith, of the London School of Printing, includes a description of the major photo-composition systems.

The main criticism of the production of this work lies in the use of coated paper for the text. Although these pages include some half-tone illustration, their number is too few to justify this step. Four pages set in "Linofilm" Primer read in artificial light have little readability because of excess reflection. By comparison the paler "Photin" Baskerville is much easier to scan, but these pages share with those using "Monophoto" and "Fotosetter" Baskerville, some unevenness in the density of the ink accepted by the paper, e.g., p. 14-15, p. 108-9, p. 404-5 seem paler when compared with adjacent openings.

That PATRA is aware of the problem of suitable surfaces for lithographic papers is evident from the paragraph on "printability" in the contribution by W. Maxwell on "Paper troubles in lithography", and "The use of coated papers in offset" is discussed by G. L. Whitehead in a paper of that title. Another informative paper, that on "The use of contact screens" by J. Halliday gives a lucid explanation of these new screens which may replace the half-tone screens at present used for tone illustrations in process engraving and photolithography.

At the opening of the conference, the chairman, R. A. Jackson, J.P., refers to the preprints as "an exciting . . . volume entirely photaset". Very few will disagree with him, and the addition of discussion matter set in "Monotype" hot metal makes possible a further comparison.

S. J. GREEN

POWELL (LAWRENCE CLARK). *Books in my baggage*. 1960. (Constable, 15s.)

Occasionally, if students grow at all weary of bibliography—and one could conceivably become satiated even with eternal ambrosia—I am inclined to recommend a remedial course of bibliophilic.

Ideally this would start by using Dibdin's works as a background frame of browsing reference. This would be followed by selected doses of the biographies of booksellers, publishers, book men and book lovers of all kinds. Time would be the only problem, the material would never be ex-

hausted, for here there is joy in abundance to keep the student usefully and happily busy for years. Dr. Powell, who has recently exchanged the power and glory of university librarianship for the toil of a School of Librarianship, is one of those who has added significantly to this literature.

Books in my baggage consists of twelve essays, all of which are redolent with the armchair chat of a true bibliophile. The first group of chapters are accounts of Dr. Powell's love affairs with particular books, full of evidence of the librarian who reads as well as administers. His enthusiasm for D. H. Lawrence is real and deep. It is pleasing to think that this collection will be on the shelves of many British public libraries broadcasting the author's declaration, "If I had no other books at all, I would feel rich enough as long as *Lady Chatterley* was mine to have and to hold". With luck these words may help to embarrass those libraries in the backwoods which have denied their public access to this book. Regular readers of *The Book Collector* already realize that Dr. Powell is also one of those who recognized the especial merit of Lawrence Durrell long before general fame swallowed him up. Here Durrell is rated "as one of the most original and masterful since Joyce and Lawrence". And if *Moby Dick* is as regular a companion as is suggested here, then indeed Dr. Powell is a man to be trusted. This is one of the world's great books even though it is usually found in libraries in pathetically inadequate editions.

Some of Dr. Powell's enthusiasms are too personal to suit all tastes but he is a lively companion and an hour's reading leaves one with a tantalizing list of authors and titles on the wanted list. Who would not now like to read a Joseph A. Altsheler and who has ever heard of Peter Lum Quince?

When this quiet reading man leaves his nine by nine study, however, he becomes a bibliographical bird of prey. His account of book buying expeditions in Britain are fascinating. Here is sound intuition, rapid judgement and solid bibliographical experience put to the major tests. We need no longer wonder why some of the American university libraries have built up such important collections in so short a time. There is only one small complaint after reading 136 pages. Why does Dr. Powell drink "tea and honey" out of the china mug he bought in Hereford? I find it difficult to believe that tea can ever be made less palatable than it is by nature, but this does seem a monstrous waste of good honey.

ROY STOKES

If Melvil Dewey lived now . . .

We believe he would be pleased that
his work is being carried on by a non-profit-making organization—the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation—which, with its subsidiary, Forest Press Inc., is pledged to administer and perpetuate the DEWEY Decimal Classification in accordance with his wishes.

His Decimal Classification is a living service which is constantly being revised in accordance with present-day needs.

The Library of Congress has undertaken the full-time responsibility of revising the Decimal Classification schedules with great care and complete observance of his wishes by the Editor and a fully qualified professional staff. The Editorial policy is determined by a joint committee of Lake Placid Club Education Foundation and the American Library Association. Wyllis E. Wright, the Chairman of this committee, is also Chairman of the Catalog Code Revision Committee which is working for international agreement on cataloging rules.

Eighty-five years after the (anonymous) publication of the first edition, the DEWEY Decimal Classification and Relative Index is now in its 16th (1958) edition, and the 17th edition is in active preparation, *Additions, notes and decisions* being issued quarterly meanwhile to users of Edition 16 who request it, embodying the latest current developments in knowledge and discovery.

The Directors of Forest Press, who include the son of the Founder, the President of the Council on Library Resources, and the Presidents of Stechert-Hafner Co. and the H. W. Wilson Co., constantly keep the needs of different types of library in mind and publish in 1959 the 8th Abridged Edition, based on Edition 16, of the Decimal Classification.

These Directors regard their obligations as world-wide and, in pursuance of the Founder's ideal of serving all communities, have published a Spanish edition of the Decimal Classification for the use of Latin American libraries, and have authorized translations in whole or part in at least twelve languages.

Keeping in mind the particular needs of the English-speaking countries, the Directors seek a close liaison with the British Commonwealth of Nations and have sent delegates to contact the leading interested organizations in Britain.

Recognizing the needs of the schools in the Commonwealth, the Directors have arranged with the School Library Association for the issue this spring of an *Introduction to DEWEY Decimal*

Classification for British schools (price 15s.) prepared by an experienced British librarian with an intimate knowledge of the special needs of this field.

Believing that the interests of universal classification must be fostered by every effort, the Directors continue Melvil Dewey's policy inaugurated 65 years ago, of maintaining close co-operation with the Editors of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC).

We do not believe he would be pleased that

some of the foremost British classifiers of the day are introducing their own unauthorized additions and alterations to the DEWEY Decimal Classification, and incidentally vitiating some of the most important principles—particularly the simple notation consisting solely of Arabic numerals—on which the Classification is built.

Nevertheless

the Directors look forward confidently to the future. They recognize the imperfections of the Decimal Classification as it now stands, and plan with each succeeding edition to improve it and to make it increasingly more effective and useful.

Now that some 90% of British, Canadian and USA libraries use the DEWEY Decimal Classification, the Directors plan to develop increasingly close co-operation with all users and to create means by which all those interested can play a practical part in making the Decimal Classification a fully efficient tool in the service of librarians, bookmen, and many sections of industry and commerce.

If you are interested in knowing more of the Directors' plans, write now to:

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The Woolston Book Co.,
Gamble Street,
Radford, Nottingham.

If you have enquiries, suggestions, amendments, etc., to suggest for the attention of the Editor, write to:

The Editor,
Decimal Classification Office,
Processing Department,
The Library of Congress,
Washington, 25, D.C., U.S.A.

Advertiser's Announcement.

RANGANATHAN (S. R.). *Colon classification: basic classification*. Ed. 6. 1960. (Bombay & London, Asia Publishing House, 45s.)

Dr. Ranganathan's single-minded devotion has brought out one more completely revised edition of the *Colon classification*. It has come after two years of existence of *Dewey decimal classification*, Ed. 16. Like the Ed. 5, it remains useful only for the macro-thought. It is basic classification, which could be expanded and adopted by the seasoned classifiers for the depth classification of micro-thought. The changes appear to have been introduced in the light of experience gained by working with fifth edition. Second levels of the fundamental categories, Space and Time, have been mentioned. Schedule of "Posteriorizing Common Energy Isolates" is also given. The experience of this reviewer justifies their need even for classifying macro documents. The classes, nuclear engineering and nuclear physics, had a dynamic growth, particularly during the last decade. It was, therefore, obvious that as an able classificationist, Dr. Ranganathan should have provided for additions in these schedules. The classifiers handling documents in these areas may not feel fully satisfied by the short "energy" schedules provided for in this edition, nevertheless it is a good beginning and could be fully expanded in seventh edition. It is possible that in a decade the literary warrant of the class "nuclear physics" may require the status of a main class.

The replacement of Greek letters by the classes HZ and KZ will be welcomed by the cataloguers and their typists. The introduction of the new partially comprehensive main class "NZ Language and literature" was long overdue. It is a happy situation that it has been incorporated in this edition. The main class agriculture, which was enumerated in detail in fourth edition and was shortened in the fifth, has been further reduced in this edition. The provision of the new class "IZ Pharmacognosy" is another feature of this edition. On page (2.4) we find the illustration of the main classes which have been accommodated in fourth zone. These are the newly-emerging basic classes.

Dr. Ranganathan, being the author of "Octave device", was certainly not comfortable by using the digit 9 in the schedules of C.C. This edition has given up the use of digit 9 in (P) of class economics, which was assigned to industry in previous editions. But in (E) of same class we still find digit 9 used for personnel management. Previously, an isolate regarded as the mutual denudation of two of the scheduled isolates was named "Auto-bias device". This addition has

given up the old term in favour of "Superimposition device". The new term is more meaningful. When the old term has been replaced by the new one, it is confusing to find the use of the old term on page (1.120).

Subject device (1.31) is a concept of greater potentialities than it has been defined. It requires broader definition and wider applications. It could also be used to form a facet. The inclusion of chapter 08 "Principles and postulates for helpful sequence" is a useful addition which will help students in their analysis work.

ANAND PRAKASH SRIVASTAVA

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Studies in bibliography, Vol. XIV. 1960.
(\$10 to non-members of the Society; \$6 to members.)

There is some slight danger that the chorus of praise which greets the arrival of this annual offering of the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia might become monotonous. It is difficult to over-estimate the cumulative importance of these volumes or the solid worth of the majority of the material which appears in each issue.

The present volume measures up to every kind of expectation. Its contents are varied and none of the usual features is missing. To single out individual papers is not to overlook the excellent remainder but merely emphasizes their especial appeal or appropriateness.

It seems to be a regrettably long time since the Society included any material relating to the illustrious founder of its University. Jefferson was not only the greatest President of the United States and one of the most remarkable men of modern history, he was also one of the most inspired of book collectors. In his article on "Jefferson as a collector of Virginiana", Dr. R. B. Davis draws attention to one particular aspect of his collecting career. In many ways this is the most illuminating facet of his library building because few national figures have ever remained quite so determinedly rooted in their own locality as did Jefferson. When Jefferson's library was purchased to replace the national library so unhappily destroyed in 1814, a contemporary wrote: "It is an honor to our country to say, that when a national collection was destroyed, the private library of a President could supply its place." Half a century of assiduous and expensive collecting had gone to the creation of this great library and we can never have too much information on his methods or his results.

One of Jefferson's fellow signatories also re-

ceives consideration in the same volume but for something much more specific. Dr. C. W. Miller, who is at present engaged upon a bibliography of Franklin printing, writes here on "Franklin's *Poor Richard Almanacs*". If it is not too vulgar a generalization to suggest that bibliographical problems are at their most tantalizing in popular ephemeral works, then this is certainly supported by the case of these almanacks. Dr. Miller weaves his way through a mass of well-presented evidence and throws considerable light on the production and marketing of these items.

More light on a dark corner comes from Miss Hannah D. French writing on "The amazing career of Andrew Barclay, Scottish bookbinder, of Boston". This should be read in conjunction with Miss French's other recent article on "Scottish-American bookbindings" in *The Book Collector* of Summer, 1957. These Barcleys, Hodsons, MacAlpines, Woods, etc., working in Colonial America following their training as book binders in Scotland, are an intriguing set of men and every additional piece of information adds to the interest which they always engender.

Once again our grateful thanks are due to this young, lively and flourishing Bibliographical Society.

ROY STOKES

ELLSWORTH (RALPH E.). *Planning the college and university library building*, 1960, ix, 102 pp. illus. (Colorado, Pruett Press Inc.) (Woolston, \$4.5.)

This 102-page booklet is the first comprehensive approach to the planning of a modern university or college library. Unlike so many articles and papers on library planning that have restricted themselves to the theory of planning, this work is backed by practical experience. Whilst completely American in outlook and information, 95 per cent is of first-rate value to British university librarians—in fact it is a "must" for them whether contemplating new buildings or not. I should also recommend that it be placed in the hands of all university administrators.

This is not a book on university library buildings or architecture. It falls between those books which describe and criticise existing buildings and those which suggest forms for the future. As the chapter headings indicate—"The concept of a library", "Planning procedures", "Detailed discussion of basic elements", "Miscellaneous elements", "Final stages in planning"—the approach is introductory and above all practical. If all future British university libraries

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could be planned according to the procedures recommended in this booklet, many of the heart-aches of both librarians and architects would be avoided.

Although a great deal of data is supplied, not all of it is applicable to British libraries. British architects are in sore need of up-to-date information before they design a new university building. Information about the rate of growth of the student population, the orientation of buildings, the use that is made of rooms, the time and distance factors between buildings and lecture time-tables, etc. With this data and far-seeing planning then, and only then, will we be able to spend our millions efficiently.

A review must seem incomplete without some note of criticism—even if all the reviewer can find is a misprint—but Ralph E. Ellsworth has revealed such a forthright and down to earth approach to his subject that applause and unabashed endorsement are, for once, the happy lot of the reviewer.

E. F. PATTERSON

HARRIS (K. G. E.). *A catalogue of miniature and full orchestral scores in Yorkshire libraries*. 1960. (Library Association, Ref., Special & Inf. Section (Yorkshire Group), 25s.)

This catalogue of full and miniature orchestral scores is described in the preface as being a finding list; this is true, but it is not a bibliography. The entries do not give sufficient detail. Holdings of thirty-five public and university libraries in Yorkshire are listed. It is a reproduction of typescript.

Entries are not particularly accurate, some publishers being credited for issuing works they do not publish in orchestral score form. The entries under R. Wagner are in a chaotic state. What would a user of this catalogue expect to find with the following: "Siegfried—Idyll (Act 3); arr. for string quartet by G. Abraham"? On checking with the publisher listed, I was informed that it was the reconstructed "Quartet Movement". Lohengrin has no "Spinning chorus", the "Tristan und Isolde—Prelude" entry does not state whether it is the concert version. If a new edition of this catalogue is issued, I would recommend that the entries for excerpts from operas be placed in correct order of sequence.

It will be a useful guide to the libraries in Yorkshire (there being no union catalogue) for any reader requiring an orchestral score, the location of which can easily be found if there is a copy in the area.

ARTHUR D. WALKER

Obituaries

ARDAGH.—I regret to report the death of Philip A. A. Ardagh, F.L.A., St. Andrews, University Library, which occurred on 29th April, 1961, after a short illness.

A Birmingham man, Philip Ardagh came north in February, 1925, to rejoin his former colleague in Birmingham University Library, Mr. G. H. Bushnell, who had two months earlier become Librarian of the University of St. Andrews, an office from which he retired on 31st March. He was Mr. Bushnell's chief assistant in the immense work of reclassifying the entire library, and he later worked in all departments, being for many years the Senior Assistant. After war service he resumed the re-cataloguing of the older portions, and from 1952 he was in charge of the new Page catalogue.

Mr. Ardagh published a number of papers, mainly on historical aspects of librarianship, of which the most important is "St. Andrews University Library and the Copyright Acts", *Edinburgh Bibliographical Society Transactions*, Vol. 3, 1956.

He was a man of wide interests, a member of the local Art Club, and organist of St. James's

Church, while his help was much appreciated by the students and staff, who brought to him their more intractable problems. His many friends and his colleagues will cherish his memory with affection, and at the same time extend to his widow and his son (in Australia) their deepest sympathy in their great loss.

D. MACARTHUR

BLACKMAN.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. A. J. R. Blackman, A.L.A., Borough Librarian, Oldbury P.L., on 5th March, 1961.

EDUZOR.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Chukwukadibia Eduzor, Library Assistant, Eastern Region Library Board, Enugu, Nigeria, on 22nd September, 1960, in a motor accident.

FRANCIS.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. E. R. Francis, B.Sc., A.L.A., Information Officer, Technical Information Section, Mond Nickel Co., Sunderland House, Curzon Street, W.1.

PATERSON.—His many friends throughout the library profession will be grieved to learn that Andrew B. Paterson died on 16th May, after a short illness, at the age of 68. Starting as a junior assistant in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, in the year 1908, he retired from the post of City Librarian of that great metropolis exactly fifty years later, with half a century of devoted service in the cause of libraries to his credit. Libraries were the consuming interest of his life, a burning enthusiasm which he could not shake off even in his all-too-brief years of retirement. He was married twice, and on each occasion chose a librarian as his life companion. Though diffident and unassuming in himself, he was indomitable, stubborn and even truculent when fighting for the great cause he had at heart, and librarianship in his native city, in Scotland and in Britain has gained much from his persistent efforts.

Except for an interregnum of nine years as Burgh Librarian of Paisley, all Mr. Paterson's professional life was spent in Glasgow. On his return from service with the Royal Scots Fusiliers in the First World War (during which he reached the rank of Captain and won the M.C. for bravery in battle at Gaza in 1917) he was appointed Librarian of Kingston District Library, and in 1945 he became City Librarian, a post from which he retired in 1958. At no period in the eventful history of the Glasgow Public Libraries have progress and development been more

rapid or spectacular than during his term of office. In a brief span of thirteen years, in spite of much difficulty and post-war frustration, ten new branch libraries were opened, many of the older branches were modernized and refurnished, and substantial progress was made towards completion of the ambitious extension to the Mitchell Library. As a result of Mr. Paterson's initiative, the impressive Royal Exchange building was purchased and transformed into a worthy home for the congested Stirling's and Commercial libraries. It stands now, a noble pile of Grecian columns, in the business centre of the city, as a fitting memorial to the vision and drive which characterized his tenure of office as City Librarian.

His influence extended beyond his native city. It was exercised over thirty years in the affairs of the Scottish Library Association, first as Honorary Secretary during the stirring days prior to and after the passing of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, which had far-reaching effects on the public library service of Scotland; and latterly as President, during the two years which led up to the passing of the Public Libraries (Scotland) Act, 1955. In these long years of patient endeavour and propaganda, Mr. Paterson negotiated with no fewer than nine Secretaries of State for Scotland, and played a major part in the struggle to free public libraries in Scotland from the strait-jacket of rate limitation and inadequacy of powers.

He took a significant part also in affairs of the Library Association, as Member of Council for a decade, as Chairman of the House and Library Committee, and for the last three years as Vice-President. He was a founder member and Vice-Chairman of the Scottish Central Library Executive Committee, Scottish representative on the Unesco National Committee for Libraries, and on the National Co-ordinating Committee on Regional Library Co-operation. For many years also he served on the Executive Committee of the Seafarers' Education Service.

To the casual acquaintance, Andrew Paterson was perhaps not an easy man to know. His manner tended towards the formal, though always with an old-world courtesy and (especially in the presence of ladies) a natural, unfailing gallantry. Those privileged to enjoy his friendship and his confidence were aware of his great generosity of character, his kindly unobtrusive helpfulness in many cases of need, his courage and cheerfulness in face of recurring illness, and, above all, his unquenchable zeal for the cause of libraries and pride in his own service. A tinge

almost of awe crept into his tone when speaking of his beloved "Mitchell"—and woebetide the man foolhardy enough to criticize it in his presence!

His passing robes us of a doughty champion, a warm-hearted and loyal colleague, a generous and likeable friend. He is survived by his wife who habitually accompanied him to conferences, and who will be fortified in her bereavement by the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

W. B. PATON

WALLOM.—We regret to announce that Miss Alfreda Wallom, Assistant, Bexley Public Library, died on 19th February, 1961, after a car accident.

Appointments and Retirements

ARMSTRONG.—Mr. A. O. Armstrong, F.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Nottingham P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, A.W.R.E., Aldermaston.

BAKER.—Miss R. E. Baker, B.A., F.L.A., County Librarian, Northumberland Co.L., to retire.

BESWICK.—Mrs. N. Beswick, A.L.A., Librarian, The Malayan Teachers' College, Wolverhampton, to be Tutor-Librarian, Wilfrun College of Further Education, Wolverhampton.

BLOOMFIELD.—Mr. B. C. Bloomfield, M.A., F.L.A., Librarian, College of S. Mark and S. John, to be Assistant Librarian, British Librarian of Political and Economic Science.

BOWEN.—Mr. G. P. Bowen, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Reference Library, Cambridge P.L., to be Reference Librarian, Guildford P.L.

BRADSHAW.—Miss J. A. Bradshaw, Sub-Librarian, Govanhill District Library, Glasgow P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Paisley P.L.

CAVE.—Miss M. A. Cave, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Holborn P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, City Library, Hong Kong.

CLAXTON.—Mr. D. J. Claxton, Senior Assistant, Wimbledon P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Central Lending L., Sutton and Cheam P.L.

DAVIES.—Mr. Morgan J. Davies, Librarian, Pontypool P.L., to retire.

DICKINSON.—Miss R. E. Dickinson, Branch Librarian, Newcastle upon Tyne P.L., has retired.

DOBSON.—Miss E. M. Dobson, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant, Birkbeck College Library, to be Branch Librarian, Wisbech, Isle of Ely Co.L.

DROBNIEWSKA.—Mrs. S. P. Drobniwska, M.A., B.Litt., A.L.A. Branch Librarian, Raynes Park Branch, Surrey Co.L., to be Senior Assistant, Greenwich P.L.

EMERY.—Mr. C. D. Emery, B.A., Assistant, Newcastle upon Tyne P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Edinburgh Univ.L.

FEARY.—Miss J. M. Feary, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Wisbech, Isle of Ely Co.L., to be employed by the State Library, Western Australia.

FUSSELL.—Miss S. J. Fussell, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Ridge Road Branch, Sutton and Cheam P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Cheam Branch L., Sutton and Cheam P.L.

GARRATT.—Mr. M. Garratt, Assistant, Stretford P.L., to be Assistant-in-charge, Edward Stocks Massey Music and Gramophone Record Library, Burnley P.L.

GILLIBRAND.—Miss B. M. Gillibrand, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Lancaster P.L., to be Assistant-in-charge of the Lending L., Shrewsbury P.L.

HANFORD.—Mrs. A. Hanford (*née* Roberts), A.L.A., Features Film Librarian, Associated Rediffusion Television, to be Assistant Film Librarian, B.B.C. Film Library.

HANSON.—Mr. T. B. Hanson, Assistant, York P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Wellington P.L.

HEATH.—Miss B. Heath, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Taile Pits Branch L., Staffordshire Co.L.

HOWSE.—Miss J. S. Howse, Assistant Librarian, Department of Forestry, Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, to be Librarian, Institute of Statistics, Oxford.

JOHNSON.—Mrs. M. J. Johnson (*née* Mander), A.L.A., Assistant-in-charge, Schools Section, Warwickshire Co.L., to retire.

KING.—Miss M. King, M.A., A.L.A., Senior Assistant, University of Reading Institute of Education Library, to be Librarian, Malayan Teachers' College, Brinsford Lodge, Wolverhampton.

LAUGHTON.—Mr. G. E. Laughton, F.L.A., Deputy Librarian, Hull P.L., to be County Librarian, Northumberland Co.L.

LAVERICK.—Mr. D. M. Laverick, A.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, Taunton P.L., to be Borough Librarian, Taunton P.L.

LEACH.—Mr. K. D. Leach, A.L.A., Borough Librarian, Taunton P.L., to be City Librarian, of South Perth, Western Australia.

MACARTHUR.—Mr. D. MacArthur, M.A., B.Sc., F.L.A., Sub-Librarian, University Library, St. Andrews, to be Librarian.

MCMORRAN.—Miss A. B. McMorran, District Librarian, Whiteinch Library, Glasgow P.L., to retire.

MORT.—Mr. G. Mort, F.L.A., Librarian, Loughborough College of Technology, to be Reference Librarian, Huddersfield P.L.

NICHOLS.—Mr. R. A. Nichols, A.L.A., Hospital Librarian, Leyton P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Westgate-on-Sea, Margate P.L.

NORTH.—Mr. J. A. North, Assistant, Natural Rubber Producers' Research Association, Welwyn Garden City, to be Assistant, Morgan Brothers (Publishers) Ltd.

OLDCORN.—Mr. J. Oldcorn, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Lancaster P.L., to be Borough Librarian, Bacup P.L.

PARRY.—Mr. F. Parry, Assistant, Rotherham P.L., to be Librarian, Rawmarsh P.L.

PERRY.—Mr. P. Perry, A.L.A., Technical Librarian/Information Officer, St. Anne's Board Mill Co. Ltd., Bristol, to be London Librarian, British Iron and Steel Research Association.

RICE.—Mrs. J. A. Rice, B.A., Assistant, Merton and Morden P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Ridge Road Branch, Sutton and Cheam P.L.

SHINIE.—Miss N. I. Shinie, B.Sc., Librarian, T. and H. Smith Ltd., Edinburgh, to be Librarian, Federal Department of Agricultural Research, Moor Plantation, Ibadan, Western Nigeria.

SIMMONS.—Miss J. Simmons, A.L.A., Chief Assistant, North Riding Co.L., to be Librarian, Education Office, Manchester.

SPENCER.—M. W. Spencer, F.L.A., Edge End Secondary School, Nelson, to be Librarian, Nelson & Colne College of Further Education, Nelson, Lancs.

STEVENS.—Miss J. E. Stevens, A.L.A., Children's Librarian, Hampstead P.L., to be Senior Assistant.

THOMAS.—Mr. M. G. Thomas, A.L.A., Assistant/Driver, Mid-Glamorgan Travelling Library, Glamorgan Co.L., to be Senior Regional Assistant, North Herts Region, Herts. Co.L.

THOMPSON.—Mr. A. F. Thompson, Assistant Librarian, Newcastle upon Tyne P.L., has retired.

THOMSON.—Mrs. I. Thomson (*née* Brown), A.L.A., Children's Librarian, Warrington P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Hull P.L.

THREADGILL.—Mr. A. R. Threadgill, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Watford P.L., to be Reference Librarian, St Albans P.L.

TINSLEY.—Miss A. Tinsley, Assistant, Newcastle upon Tyne P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Newcastle upon Tyne P.L.

TOON.—Mr. J. E. Toon, B.A., A.L.A., Reference and Technical Librarian, Southall P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Ruston and Hornsby Ltd., Lincoln.

WAINWRIGHT.—Miss D. Wainwright, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Liverpool P.L., to be Librarian, C. F. Mott Training College, Prescot, Lancs.

WALDEN.—Mrs. B. Walden (*née* Holmes), Librarian, Colonial Development Corporation, to be Senior Assistant, Study & Information Department, Surrey Co.L.

WARD.—Miss P. C. Ward, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Ilfracombe Branch, Devon Co.L., to be Librarian, St. Crispin Hospital, Duston, Northampton.

WHITTON.—Mrs. F. M. M. Whitton (*née* Amor), Senior Assistant, Hornsey P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Islington P.L.

WIGGINS.—Miss M. E. Wiggins, Assistant, Staffordshire Co.L., to be Branch Librarian, Codsall Branch Library, Staffordshire Co.L.

WILSON.—Mr. C. J. Wilson, F.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, to be Deputy Librarian, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell.

WORSNIP.—Mr. R. Worsnip, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Wallasey Village Branch, Wallasey P.L., to be Librarian, Birkenhead Technical College.

WRIGHT.—Miss G. M. Wright, A.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, Woolwich P.L., to retire.

Appointments Vacant

Chartered Librarians are advised to refrain from applying for any post in public libraries demanding Registration Qualifications (A.L.A. or F.L.A.) which is advertised in the General or Clerical Divisions of the National Scales or in accordance with the Miscellaneous Salary Scales.

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UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS are required at the
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documentary reproduction essential. Appointment to commence October, 1961, if possible. Salary scales: Senior Technician: £1,050 \times 25—£1,100 (bar); £1,150 \times 50—£1,400 p.a. Technician: £950 \times 25—£1,050 p.a. Passages paid for appointee, wife and up to five children under 11 years on appointment, annual overseas leave and termination. Part-furnished accommodation at rent not exceeding 7.7 per cent of salary. Children's, car and outfit allowances. Pension Scheme. Detailed applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by 5th July, 1961, to Secretary, Inter-university Council for Higher Education Overseas, 29 Woburn Square, London, W.C.1, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Applications are invited from men or women for the post of **INFORMATION OFFICER** to this new research association, recently formed with the support of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, to carry out toxicological investigations on substances used in the production, processing and packaging of food and cosmetics. The Association hopes to establish its research station at Leatherhead, Surrey, but until then its offices will be in London.

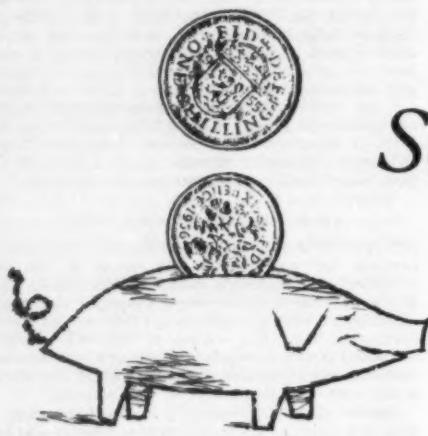
The Information Officer will be required to build up an efficient information service based upon the research results of this and other organizations working in the same field and covering legislation on food additives and contaminants throughout the world. He will also be responsible for the Association's technical library. Candidates should be scientifically and professionally qualified and have had experience in a similar capacity. The starting salary will be about £2,000 p.a., depending on age, qualifications and experience, and pension provision will be made.

Applications should be sent by 10th July to the Acting Secretary, 11 Green Street, London, W.1, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

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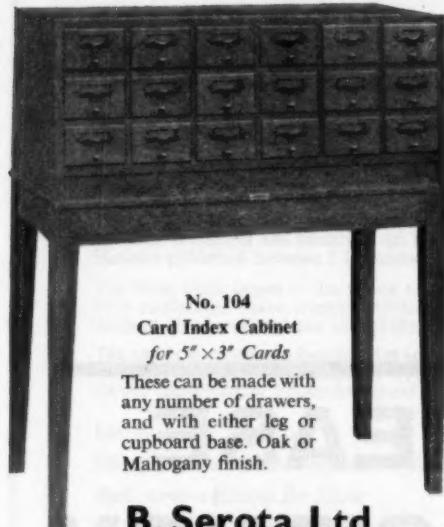
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Tel: Goodmayes 3036.

HALIFAX Gibbet Street, Halifax, Yorks.
Tel: Halifax 5575.

**NEWCASTLE
(Staffs)** Barracks Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.
Tel: Newcastle-under-Lyme 65053.

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